The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the Chinese Insurrection.

The Rebels Victorious in Another Battle.

DISASTROUS HURRICANE AT TENERIFFE.

The Fenian Lennon Identified as a Murderer.

CHINA.

Another Battle Between the Rebels and Imperialists—The Rebels Victorious.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 17.

Advices from Hong Kong and Shanghae have been received, which state that another battle had been fought between the Rebels and the Imperialists at Shintung. The Imperialist Army, which was under the command of FOOTAL, was again defeated.

TENERIFFE.

A Disastrous Hurricane.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 17.

Information has been received here that a very violent hurricane recently prevailed at Teneriffe, and that vicinity. Ships were driven to sea, houses unroofed and blown down, &c. The damage was very great, though no mention is made of loss of human life.

IRELAND.

Fenian Attempt to Kill a Government Witness at Cork.

CORK, Friday, Jan. 17.

A vial of the explosive fluid known as "Greek fire," was thrown yesterday at one of the witnesses for the Government in the Fenian trials here; but the material failed to ignite, and no injury was done. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrator.

Lennon Identified as the Murderer of a Policeman.

DUBLIN, Friday, Jan. 17—Evening.

At the examination of LENNON yesterday Sergt. KELLEY, the survivor of the two policemen who were shot at Stepaside, and a woman, both swore that they fully recognized the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol shots which wounded one policeman and killed the other.

ITALY.

Sale of the Sequestrated Ecclesiastical Estates.

FLORENCE, Friday, Jan. 17.

The sales of the Ecclesiastical estates, sequestrated by the Italian Government, have so far proved very productive.

The sums realized at these sales show an average appreciation of 43 per cent. in the value of the property since it was placed in the market.

TURKEY.

Attempt to Raise Money in the English Market.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 17.

The Turkish Government is seeking to raise a loan in the English market, the proceeds of which are to be applied to improving the navigation of the mouths of the Danube.

RECONSTRUCTION.

South Carolina Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Jan. 17.

Gov. ORR addressed the Convention to-night, for over an hour. He recommended, first, that suffrage be restricted by a property or educational qualification; second, that the Convention remove the disabilities from all white men now disfranchised; third, that education be provided for all, and that a poll tax, rather than a tax upon property, be levied for this purpose; fourth, that the disabilities be removed from the Judicial officers of the State, and that they be continued in office; fifth, that a proper homestead law be enacted, say fifty or one hundred acres of land in the country and a house and lot in town, those not to be liable to attachment for old debts; sixth, that the Convention pass an ordinance affording relief to debtors in general, inasmuch as the military Stay law applied only to debts incurred during the war; seventh, he recommends the repudiation of all obligations incurred in the purchase of slaves, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt; eighth, he said the Treasury is empty, but urged the passage of an ordinance recognizing all State debts incurred before and since the war. The address was listened to throughout with profound attention.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Jan. 17.

In the Convention to-day Mr. PARKER introduced an ordinance to establish a homestead law, excepting property to the amount of $2,500 from levy or seizure. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HURLEY proposed an ordinance to declare all outstanding obligations for the purchase of stores null and void, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LONGLY introduced a resolution declaring that the public good required that all ideas of confiscation or further disfranchisement be abandoned. It was laid on the table. The ayes and nays being called for upon a motion to reconsider, it was lost by 61 nays to 46 ayes, 16 being absent.

Gov. ORR addresses the Convention, by invitation, to-night.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Jan. 17.

In the Convention to-day the following were referred to the appropriate committees: A resolution to appoint a special committee to inquire into the propriety of removing the Capital of the State to some more loyal and convenient place; an ordinance forbidding corporations, &c., from levying a poll-tax exceeding one dollar; resolutions authorizing the Legislature to provide for repairing the levees of the Mississippi, and pronouncing grievous the levying of a poll tax; an ordinance declaring, among others, the essential qualifications for electors, the acceptance of civil and political equality of all men, and an obligation never to countenance secession of the State from the United States; a resolution requesting the Committee on Ordinance to report an ordinance providing for the abolition of county courts and enlarging the powers and jurisdiction of magistrates.

The following were adopted: A resolution providing for a committee of five to receive the names of citizens in whose behalf Congress is to be petitioned for the removal of disabilities; a resolution instructing the Committee on Schedule to report an ordinance, providing that hereafter no official bond be required of persons elected or appointed to office in the State, but providing a fine, imprisonment and perpetual disfranchisement for malfeasance in office.

The following was made the special order for Tuesday: An ordinance providing for the publication of the Convention proceedings and ordinances in the three Republican papers of the State, allowing 50 cents per square, and subscribing to 100 copies of each of said papers, and authorizing the Auditor to issue warrants to pay the same on the certificate of the Secretary.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 17.

The Convention to-day adopted, with some dissenting votes, a resolution thanking Gen. MEADE for the course he had pursued in regard to reconstruction.

The President laid a letter before the Convention from a Connecticut firm engaged in the guano importation, stating it had lost an order from Savannah for three thousand tons, and could not collect for what had already been furnished Georgia planters, on account of the action of the Convention in forbidding legal collections, and protesting against such action as tending to destroy the credit of the South.

Three additional sections of the Bill of Rights were adopted.

The militia section is the usual one about a well regulated militia, &c., but has added thereto that the General Assembly shall have power to prescribe by law the manner in which arms shall be borne by private persons.

Three phonographic reporters have been engaged in New-York to make *verbatim* reports of the Convention proceedings.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 17.

In the Convention to-day the Special Committee for the investigation of the report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported that exorbitant prices had been charged for stationery and other articles, and recommend the non-payment of several accounts, unless a reduction of fifty per cent. be made. The Committee offered a resolution, that the extravagant expenses of the Convention contribute greatly toward the unpopularity of the tax fixed to meet its necessary expenses, and render its collection more difficult.

Article No. 83 of the Constitution, adopted yesterday, providing for the election of Judges of the District Courts was reconsidered and rejected to-day. Several speeches were made favoring their appointment by the Government instead of election. Pending this decision the Convention adjourned. No quorum was present at the night session.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, Friday, Jan. 17.

The Convention to-day adopted the rules of order, and elected J. W. PRECK, of Wilmington, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Committee on the Constitution made a report, in reply to the order of the Convention, requiring a draft of a Constitution.

Mr. RODMAN, of Beaufort, offered an ordinance providing relief for the people, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole for discussion.

Mr. DURHAM, (Conservative,) of Cleveland, offered resolutions declaring that the people of North Carolina are sincerely desirous of resuming their constitutional relations with the Government and the sister States. They acknowledge the power of Congress to enforce the Reconstruction acts, but they believe them unwise, unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive. The resolutions were laid over.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Jan. 17.

Nothing of importance occurred in the Convention to-day, except the adoption of a resolution to hold morning and evening sessions.

The Missouri Legislature and Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 17.

Members of the Legislature from Southwestern Missouri, in caucus at Jefferson City last night, agreed upon a bill to be presented to the Legislature, for the sale of what is known as the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, recently forfeited by Gen. FREMONT and associates for non-compliance with the terms of the purchase. The bill provides for the sale of the road for $1,000,000, which is to be paid back to the purchasers in installments as subsidies, as fast as the road is extended.

A resolution was introduced in the House some days since, to memorialize Congress to grant subsidies to the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad equal to that given to the Omaha Road. The resolution meets strong opposition. The main argument against the proposition is that such subsidies will enable the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to extend their road over a considerable portion of the route designed to be covered by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which would cut the latter Company out of direct connection with the Pacific coast, and keep a large extent of country in the Indian Territory and New-Mexico, which is specially tributary to Missouri, and St. Louis from early development.

Gov. FLETCHER sent a message to the Legislature to-day giving his reasons for seizing the Iron Mountain Railroad. They are simply because THOMAS ALLEN, late purchaser of the road, has failed to comply with the terms of the sale in the expenditure of money for the extension of the road.

The City Council to-day adopted a resolution to memorialize the Legislature for permission to issue $1,000,000 in bonds to enable the city to raise money to pay the accruing interest and to liquidate other debts; also asking the Legislature to place the Board of Health, Board of Water Commissioners and Police Commissioners under the control of the City Government.

The State Senate to-day adopted a resolution commending the United States Senate for reinstating EDWIN M. STANTON as Secretary of War.

The City Officers of Augusta—Progress of the Investigation.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 17.

The Commission appointed by Gen. MEADE to examine into the alleged maladministration on the part of the City Council, has adjourned over until Tuesday next, in order to give time for full investigation.

After the adjournment of the Commission a meeting of the citizens was held in the Council Chamber, and committees appointed to obtain evidence sustaining the charges set forth in the petition against the Mayor and Council.

General Orders, No. 12, dated Atlanta, Jan. 17, remove JOHN F. BURNS, Comptroller of Georgia, for declining to respect the instructions of and failing to coöperate with the Major-General Commanding. Capt. CHAS. WHEATON, Thirty-third Infantry, has been ordered to Milledgeville to act as Comptroller.

Disastrous Fires in Chicago and Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 17.

A fire broke out last night in the five-story building No. 197 Lake-street, completely destroying it and damaging the adjoining buildings, from No. 193 to No. 199, to a considerable extent. Building No. 197 was owned by SAMUEL THOMAS, of Kentucky, and was valued at $45,000. It was occupied by STARRETT & BENTLEY, heavy hardware and agricultural implement merchants. Their stock was valued at $140,000, the loss on which will probably reach $100,000. No. 195 was occupied by LEARY & Co., tinware and stove establishment. Their loss is estimated at $60,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $6,000. WHITMAN & Co., No. 199, leather belting, loss $10,000. The other losses are comparatively small. As far as ascertained, the insurance is divided as follows: Hartford and Merchants', of Hartford, $6,000 each; Ætna, $11,500; Manhattan, Baltic and Clinton, of New-York, $5,000 each; Underwriters', $18,000; Home, $10,000; Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $5,000; Commerce, of Albany, $3,000; Republic and Continental, of St. Louis, $5,000 each; Boatmen's and Farmers', of Cincinnati, $5,000 each, and Chicago companies, $50,000.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 17.

BARBER, CROATE & NABER'S furniture factory was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss was $80,000, on which there is $35,000 insurance in Cincinnati and Covington companies.

Important Suit Against the First National Bank of Selma, Ala.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 17.

In the Court of Appeals, to-day, the case of TRACY *vs.* The First National Bank of Selma, Ala., which became insolvent last April, was argued by Mr. CRITTENDEN, for receiver, and Mr. SMITH, for plaintiff. The receiver seeks to set aside the attachment procured under a State law, upon the ground that the State law is in conflict with the Federal statute, that the bank cannot be called a foreign corporation, and that the United States have a prior lien upon the assets, as well as upon other grounds. Decision reserved.

Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton Chosen United States Senator from Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 17.

Hon. WM. T. HAMILTON was elected United States Senator by the Legislature to-day, on the first vote, to succeed Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON. The vote stood as follows:

Wm. T. Hamilton	56
Gov. Swann	46
Judge Merrick	5

Judge Thomas Not Confirmed as Chief Justice of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., Friday, Jan. 17.

The confirmation of Judge THOMAS as Chief Justice has been negatived by five votes to four in Executive Council to-day.

Sinking of a Steamer on the James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan 17.

The steamer *Reliance*, of New-York, was burned on the James River to-day. Her crew was taken off by the steamer *Stillwater*. She was insured in Norfolk for $8,000.

Condition of the South—Letter from Gen. Howard.

Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD has written a letter to a citizen of Chicago connected with a Southern relief enterprise, in which he says that the reports from Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana are more gloomy, and furnish more cause for apprehension than any received from other States. Leaving out political bias, &c., he thinks this want may be attributed to the following causes. First, the sudden fall in the price of cotton. Second, the failure or neglect to cultivate cereals in such quantities as past experience has shown necessary. Third, the shortness of the last crop, and, in some sections, its total failure, caused principally by the overflow of the Mississippi, and by the caterpiller and army worm. Notwithstanding, however, the numerous reports received bearing on the subject of destitution, he thinks that the Freedmen's Bureau can and will be able to meet the emergency without any very large expenditure of the public money. What in Gen. HOWARD's opinion is really needed from the North is shown by the following extract from his letter:

"When we can once get a good, thorough system of common schools in practical operation, self-supporting, with a perennial supply of good teachers throughout the late slave States, the material prosperity of those States will be secured beyond peradventure. Now, in order to produce this state of things, we must overcome the inertia of that prejudice which quarrels with suffrage, that ignorance which despises schools, and that covetous, money-making selfishness which would monopolize all the lands and mines of wealth, keeping all things in the hands of a tyrannical few.

It is undoubtedly difficult for gentlemen in the Northern States to determine the measure of their responsibility in the work of education. Yet it is so important that this work, which has been so well initiated, should not cease, should not even flag, so important in the interests of the country, so important in the interests of humanity, so important in the light of a practical solution of the great problem of liberty for the whole world, that I urge upon every man of intelligence and means to consider carefully his own duty in the premises, and to give his aid according to the measure of his own convictions." Very truly yours,

O. O. HOWARD, Major-General.

Death of Ex-Gov. Ellsworth, of Connecticut.

From the New-Haven Palladium, June 16.

Hon. WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH, died at his residence in Hartford, yesterday, in the 77th year of his age. He was the son of Chief-Justice OLIVER ELLSWORTH, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born at Windsor, Conn., and was a twin son with the late Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, formerly the Commissioner of Patents at Washington, D. C. He graduated at Yale College in 1810. After studying law, at Litchfield, he commenced his profession in Hartford, where he always resided. He soon gained the reputation of a thorough and conscientious lawyer. His practice was large, and his character high. In due time he was called to fill various public stations, having been a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, Governor of the State of Connecticut and Judge of the Superior Court of the State. Each of these, and like positions, he filled with much credit to himself and much benefit to the public.

Judge ELLSWORTH was a man of earnest religious sympathies. When a member of Congress, he was one of the few Christian men who maintained the Congressional Prayer Meeting. He was always found on the side of every good undertaking, and had a heart of large benevolence for the suffering and the oppressed. He early espoused the cause of the colored race, and was known as an Abolitionist when it was regarded as somewhat of a reproach to be one. He married EMILY, eldest daughter of Dr. NOAH WEBSTER, who died several years ago. He leaves three children.

Four Hundred Inmates of a Massachusetts Reform School Poisoned—A Mysterious Affair.

In the latter part of December, many of the boys in the Reform School at Deer Island were suddenly taken sick, and it was at first thought that they had taken cold from exposure. The inmates in the female division of the building were subsequently seized with the same symptoms, vomiting and purging freely. Dr. DURGIN, after patient investigation of the cases, none of which proved fatal, was convinced that poison must have been taken into the system, but in what manner it was impossible to detect. Nearly 400 of the inmates have been similarly affected, but the largest majority are convalescent, and the only dangerous case is that of Mrs. DAVIS, one of the matrons, who has been attacked more violently than the others, and whose ultimate recovery is considered doubtful. It was some time after the boys were first attacked before the Directors were informed of the sickness, but immediately upon being informed of the fact, Dr. READ, the City Physician, Drs. MORELAND, UPHAM and WHITE, and also Dr. C. A. WALKER, of the Insane Asylum, visited the island and were impressed with the belief that the symptoms exhibited were probably the result of arsenic.

Some months since the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum were affected in somewhat similar manner, and at that time an investigation showed that those who had eaten of minced fish were affected. It was ascertained that the cook was in the practice of mixing the fish and potatoes the night previous, and when this was stopped and the ingredients were put together in the morning of the day when it was eaten, all illness disappeared. With this knowledge the food of the inmates at Deer Island was carefully inspected, but not the slightest cause could be found to attribute the illness to the diet; and indeed this theory was entirely dispelled by the fact that not only were the inmates taken ill, but the matrons and overseers, who partook of food different from that given to the boys or women, were alike affected. It was concluded that the water from the well in the yard of the females was the cause of the illness, for all who had used it were taken sick, and not only the water from the well, but the mud at the bottom of it have been analyzed by Dr. WHITE without discovering any traces of arsenic. The well, however, has been closed, and investigations are still progressing to ascertain the causes of this singular malady, which leaves many, after its first effects have passed away, in a state of great prostration. President BRADLEE and the members of the Board for the Public Institutions, are making every effort to trace the origin of this, as yet unexplained, illness. It is safe to say that the worst features of the case have passed away, and it is fortunate that as yet no fatal case occurred. In many of its features it bears a strong resemblance to the Washington National Hotel sickness, which affected so many distinguished citizens some few years since.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 17.

There was no session of the Senate to-day, an adjournment from Thursday until Monday having been agreed upon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced the regular business in order during the morning hour to be the call of Committee for reports of a private character.

THE ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK asked leave to report back from the Committee on Appropriations the Senate's amendments to the Anti-Contraction bill, with a recommendation that they be non-concurred in.

Mr. BENJAMIN objected until after the morning hour.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with estimates of appropriations for the Navajo Indians in New-Mexico.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of Lieut. A. F. ROCKWELL, of the Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers.

After discussion the bill was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DODGE, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Capt. C. P. JOHNSON, of the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry.

After discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. DODGE, from the same Committee, reported a bill in relation to the settlement of the accounts of Capts. CULLOM, MCPHERSON and BLUNT, and Lieut. PALFREY, of the Corps of Engineers connected with expenditures on fortifications in Massachusetts, Maine and New-Hampshire. After discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. RAUM, from the same Committee, made an adverse report on the petition of GEORGE WILSON for an appropriation, in consideration of his services in detecting the Camp Douglas Conspiracy. Laid on the table.

Private bills were passed as follows: Increasing the pension of Mrs. NANCY WEEKS, of Georgia, widow of a United States soldier of 1812. Granting a pension to JOHN KELLY, late a private of the Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Granting a pension to DAVID VAN NOSFRAND, of the 127th Indiana Volunteers. Granting a pension to the minor children of PLEASANT STOOPS, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry.

GENERAL DEBATING DAY.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, it was ordered that the session of to-morrow be for general debate only.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

On the suggestion of Mr. BINGHAM, it was agreed that the debate on the Reconstruction Bill should go on to-day, and that the subject might also be discussed to-morrow, and that the "previous question" shall be considered seconded on Monday after the morning hour.

THE ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate substitute for the House Anti-Contraction bill, with a recommendation that it be non-concurred in. He then proceeded to explain the difference between the propositions of the House and Senate. He said that the Senate substitute accomplished, but by ambiguous phraseology, what the House bill accomplished in a direct, plain, and unmistakable manner. The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in recommending non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment.

The amendment was non-concurred in, and the bill goes back to the Senate.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House then, 1:30 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction, on which Mr. BOUTWELL was entitled to the floor.

Mr. BOUTWELL yielded twenty minutes of his time to Mr. GARFIELD, who addressed the House in defence and advocacy of the bill. He defended the section vesting the General of the Army with powers now exercised by the President by reference to various acts of Congress authorizing subordinate officers to perform certain duties; the President of the United States himself was a subordinate of Congress. If Congress could pass laws controlling subordinates what new doctrine was this, that it might not give its orders to the General of the army? The President and his associates were the obstruction in the way of the restoration of the States recently in rebellion and Congress proposed to remove that obstruction by transferring the power into the hands of one who had shown loyalty to the law and his willingness to obey the laws of the United States. Congress was seeing the shameful scene of the reconstruction laws set at nought by a subordinate of the President and Congress, who had been sent down to Louisiana with a law of Congress in hand commanding him to see that justice is dealt out equally to the people, and that no pretence of civil authority shall stand in the way, and yet that man was found giving lectures to the people and the Congress of the United States on what ought to be the relations between the civil and military departments of the Government. He (Mr. GARFIELD) wanted it distinctly understood, and he believed he might say so for the Party to which he belonged, that the Party intended to take no step backward; they had inaugurated a policy in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and were now in the process of carrying it out. The State of Tennessee had already been restored; Alabama had prepared a Constitution and would vote for it on the 4th of February, and he expected to see before the second week of February that State redeemed, and, clothed in her right mind, sitting by her Representatives in Congress. Seven more of these States were now holding Conventions and forming Constitutions of government in accordance with law, and two more had ordered elections to vote on the question of Conventions. The work was thus going on, and if there were no adverse action to thwart it, they would see the Union completely restored before another twelve months. The gentlemen on the other side were manifestly arrayed with the President in endeavoring to obstruct the work of reconstruction. Without charging on their rebel sympathies, and without using any hard terms concerning them, he would say their conduct was pleasing to every unexpectant, unhanged rebel in the South. The whole mass of the rebel population were in favor of obstructing the reconstruction policy of Congress. That there was not a man who went into the rebellion, not a guerilla who shot down Union soldiers in ambulances, not a man who burned Northern cities or steamboats, not a man who starved Union prisoners, not a man who made raids into Northern States, not a rascal of the rebellion, who was not to-day with their party in Congress attempting to obstruct the Reconstruction laws and policy of Congress. With such a hostile combination did any body expect that the victorious Republican party would now retire? Did anybody pretend it should move or slip backward? Much less did anybody expect that Congress would permit a subordinate to fling back his lectures, and tell Congress what ought to be and what ought not to be.

Mr. BOUTWELL addressed the House in support of the bill. He had heard with great pain in the House and seen in the public prints charges of legislative usurpations, whereas nothing had been done except what was authorized by the Constitution, the exercise of legislative power in passing laws by a two-thirds vote. To that extent alone had Congress annulled executive power. He feared that there was a constantly-increasing public sentiment that the President had a right to question the authority of laws passed by Congress. When the people complained of Congress they should take notice that for twenty-four months Congress had struggled for the reorganization of the Southern States; struggled with a man whose heart, whose purposes, were in the rebellion, and who was likely to be a candidate of the Opposition, for he was to-day the most formidable of them all. But he had the expectation that when in November next in the States lately in rebellion, and which before then would be restored to the Union, black men went to the polls, they would be driven from them by the white men, and there would come up to Congress in February next certificates of election for the candidate of the Opposition. The country would then be brought again to the extremity of civil war, or else they should be compelled to surrender at discretion to the infernal rebels. He knew of but one way, and the country would yet see that there was but one way out of those difficulties. The President would thwart this law as he had thwarted others. Whether the future were to be for weal or for woe the duty of Congress was still the same—to maintain the authority of the people as represented in Congress, and to enforce by every constitutional power the rights of the loyal people of the country. The struggle to-day was whether the loyal men of the South should control those ten States, and through their authority there control the Government, or whether those States should be placed in the hands of loyal men. It was more important that the Government should be a loyal Government than it was that it should be a white man's Government; and it could not be a loyal Government unless the negroes participated in it in those ten States. The struggle to-day was whether the Government of those States should be loyal or disloyal. He called attention to the tendency of the reactionary movement which had manifested itself in Ohio and New-Jersey. It was, he had no doubt, temporary, but still it was formidable.

Mr. WOOD desired to make a remark, but Mr. BOUTWELL declined to yield, and reminded Mr. WOOD that he had an opportunity the other day of making a speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOOD declared that he had had no such opportunity.

Mr. BOUTWELL went on to say that the effect of this reactionary movement would be to open the gates, to allow repudiation, the assumption of the Southern rebel debts, and to give a hundred thousand white men in the South the same political power as a hundred and fifty-three thousand white men in the North. That was the entertainment to which the Northern people were invited, if they should deny to the black man of the South the right to vote and to be represented in the Government. More than that, they would be creating an American Ireland, and dooming it to distress, to disaster, to servitude, to civil war, and above all, they would be scattering the four millions of black people, who otherwise would have homes and happy existence in the South, over the North to compete with the free laborers of the North.

Mr. BROOKS addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He said that whenever he heard the earnest, energetic and eloquent voice of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOUTWELL) he was himself reminded of characters and statesmen and public men who, like that gentleman, had in ancient times acted the part which he was now acting in Congress and before the people. That gentleman was earnest to his principles, whatever they were; faithful and energetic in the promulgation of those principles, and, above all, sincere, which all gentlemen were not, in that attempt of his to turn a military man into a Dictator. He (Mr. BROOKS) was reminded once more of those scenes which had happened in the Cromwellian Parliament when a Congress not unlike the present one, through some "Praise-God-bare-bones," wished to create a Dictatorship like that which the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts was now proposing. He reminded him of a "Praise-God-bare-bones" equally sincere, equally energetic, equally faithful in the promulgation of his principles, and equally determined to overthrow the Constitution of England, and to erect a Dictatorship of the Cromwellian dynasty in its stead. Here a military Dictator was proposed, and the subversion and the destruction of all the powers of the Government were proposed; and the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, like his Puritan ancestor, energetic and devoted, was advocating and upholding the promulgation of these precedents, which were exploded long and long ago in England. But, there was nothing new under the sun. The world glided on, and the ever-recurring scenes were the same. History but repeated itself, and whoever looked upon the House to-day, and at the bill before it, found that the House was doing at this day and at this hour, what had been proposed in the Parliament of England in the time of CROMWELL. The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts was particularly earnest in desiring that this House should create a republican form of government in the South. What authority, he asked, had this House to create a republican form of government? Republican forms of government sprung from the sovereign people in their particular States and never by authority or direction of Congress. If the gentleman was so anxious to create republican forms of government in the South, why did he exclude thousands, and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands of the white people of the South from suffrage in order to admit ignorant and debased negroes?

Mr. KELLEY, interrupting, said that the whole number of white people disfranchised in the South by legislation of Congress was not 50,000, and was largely exaggerated by the statement of the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. BROOKS said it was easy to make assertions on the floor which could not be maintained, and he repeated that the number disfranchised in the South was nearly 250,000. He referred to the Constitution of Alabama, which was soon to be presented to Congress, and by which every man who would not take an oath that for all time he would allow negroes to vote, was disfranchised, so that the whole power of the State was to be thrown into the hands of the negroes.

Mr. KELLEY said that if the gentleman from New-York would yield him time, the assertion he had made would not be mere assertion, but he would demonstrate it by proof. The Constitution of Alabama had yet to come before Congress.

Mr. BROOKS refused to be any longer interrupted and proceeded with his remarks. Referring to the remarks made by Mr. BOUTWELL as to the reactionary movements in Ohio and New Jersey, he said that that was but the beginning of the end. We intend to undo what has been done by this Congress and we shall sooner or later have the power within the walls of the House to undo it all. These proceedings in Ohio and New-Jersey are but the beginning of the revolution which has already made its appearance elsewhere, and the prerogatives and powers which the majority in this House is now assuming, in the most revolutionary manner, we intend to make use of to undo all these revolutionary and violent proceedings. So the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts might as well make up his mind now to see the beginning of this great reactionary movement. We do not intend to deprive the negroes of the South of their liberty; we intend to allow them a five-fifths representation, not a three-fifths one, which the negroes in the North are having. But we do not intend to allow, so far as we can help it, the people of the North to be brought into negro copartnership in the Government on the floor of this House, or to be ruled by black majorities—by rotten-borough negro constituencies in the South; we do not intend to be ruled by any such government as that, and all the processes of legislation by which that has been reached, or is to be reached—through the State Legislatures, as in Ohio, through State action, as in New-Jersey, through fifty thousand popular majority in my own State, to be increased next year to one hundred thousand—if this House goes on with those proceedings, we intend to undo them all. I repeat that everything which has been done is to be undone. The voice of the people is no longer heard in whispers, but in the loud roar of the whirlwind coming from all parts of the country, and it will sooner or later unseat a large majority of those who now constitute the majority on this floor, putting in their places the Democracy of the country. If the statistics of elections are examined, even now it will be found that a large majority of members on this side of the House hold their seats here and vote here on these bills, who no longer represent their constituencies, but are acting in entire defiance of the people who sent them here. Referring to the bill passed the other day touching the Supreme Court, Mr. BROOKS said, you may overthrow ANDREW JOHNSON, you may destroy the Executive, you may turn the whole State into Haytis, Jamaicas and Africas, but when you throw yourself against that bulwark of the Constitution, your puny arm will shake and quiver, and be blasted in the first blow you strike against it.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, said that the bill now under consideration struck at the lowest foundations of constitutional law and free government. Nowhere on the face of the globe could there be a Government free, and permanently free, unless it is on a constitutional basis. Outside of this it is either an absolute despotism, or a rule of popular tumults, crime and anarchy. Whenever any portion of the Constitution is battered down, no matter whether by rebel States in arms, or by popular tumult, or audacious usurpation on the part of any in the Government, then we are in the midst of revolution, and it mattered not when we come to revolution, whether by the power of the sword or by the brute force of an accidental majority in Congress. He started out with this proposition with regard to the bill before the House, namely: It was a measure of a revolutionary character, and usurpation, in his deliberate judgment—a measure of a defiant and audacious usurpation. Challenged by the House to give proof of this fact, he found it in the bill now before them. He called attention to that part of it which declared that the so-called civil governments in said States respectively, shall not be recognized as valid and legal governments, either by the executive or judicial power of the United States. Why did this House propose to regulate the decisions of the Supreme Court? Was it not from a conviction that, as the Supreme Court is now organized, that Court would declare the bill to be unconstitutional; but the majority here, by their proposed legislation, did not intend that the Supreme Court should stand against its execution. The majority take hold of the Court by providing that two-thirds of its Judges are required to pronounce a decision on the question of constitutional law. He here simply announced his opinion: This House design to emasculate the Judiciary of the United States. When such an act shall be passed there would be nothing but the shell of the Supreme Court—mere husks. Let him suggest whether it would not be a manly and a noble act in them if they simply passed the pending bill, and let it go before the Supreme Court to be challenged by that tribunal. If it should not stand the scrutiny of that Court, then let it fall. It should be sustained by the Court. In that event the majority would have their own.

Mr. HUBBARD then proceeded to reply to the remarks heretofore made by Mr. BINGHAM, saying, in the course of his argument, that if the gentleman assumed that this Congress may pass on the question of the existence of a State, then Congress might, in its fanaticism, abolish the State from which Mr. HUBBARD came and send him back to his constituents. The great West might exercise a giant's power for tyrannical purposes. It might abolish every Eastern and Middle State. For this there was no remedy, except an appeal to that tribunal, the Supreme Court. He did not, however, acknowledge that his existence as a Representative was dependent on the majority of this House. He denied the power of the majority to expel his State and to cast him out of the House, as having no constituency behind him, and yet he understood that this bill assumed as a very fundamental principle on which the Government was based, that this House has the right to blot out one or ten States of the Union, and thus keep their Representatives out of Congress. He did not say that Congress was infamous; but he did say that this bill was more than infamous. He held that every State in the Union had just as much right to representation here, as he had to the enjoyment of life and property. These rights were appertained to him as a freeman, and it was not in the power of an accidental majority to deprive him of them. This bill simply contained the principles of the robber: "He may take who has the power, and he may keep who can." Under this bill the majority of Congress may change the Government of one State or another; or trample it out of the Union, permitting it to come back when it is acceptable to a dominant majority. He then proceeded further to discuss the bill, characterizing it as a measure of an arbitrary usurpation, because it attempted to strike down the executive as well as the judicial department of the Government, and make the existence of States dependent on the majority of a coördinate branch of the Government. He gave notice that if Gen. GRANT should accept this law and execute it in the manner required, he would be taking on him a load which would break his back before the people at the Presidential election. He did not care how great a man Gen. GRANT was if he, after having fought for the integrity of the Constitution, should now assume to execute this law he would forfeit all the honors which he had thus far nobly earned. The Marc Antonys who proposed to offer this crown to Gen. GRANT would find that both they and he would meet condemnation. This bill and all the other reconstruction measures, were got up for the mere purpose of Africanizing the States of the South, and of thus Republicanizing them and making use of them to neutralize majorities at the North; and the authors and supporters of those measures, if they were members of the holy Catholic Church, and were on the confessional, would be obliged to admit that that was the purpose, and that there was no other purpose.

Mr. PETERS addressed the House in support of the bill, and sent up and had read by the Clerk a letter from a gentleman in Alabama, whose name he did not wish to make public, but who described himself as an officer of the Freedman's Bureau and a member of the Constitutional Convention, picturing the social condition of affairs in Alabama and declaring that the disposition of the rebels there was more malignant and desperate than at any former period.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, stated in the same connection that he had received a letter from one of the most reliable gentlemen in Alabama, bearing out the general statements of the other letter, and mentioning the fact that the rebel Gen. CLANTON was stumping the State against reconstruction, and was telling the colored men that a vote for reconstruction was a vote for open war between the rebels and the colored men.

Mr. JENCKES took the floor and proceeded to elucidate some of the points mixed up in the famous Rhode Island case, and to prove from the precedents in that case that the authority and power to decide what was the constitutional power of a State was in neither the Executive nor the Supreme Court, but in Congress. He contended that the Reconstruction acts were acts of beneficence; that instead of being acts of assassination of ten States, as had been charged, were acts of resurrection of ten States. It was the grossest perversion of terms to call the reconstruction policy of Congress tyranny.

Mr. ROSS addressed the House against the bill, which, he said, was concerted in the same spirit as that which animated the first bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee. He claimed that Congress had not the constitutional power to pass the proposed act, and that if Congress had the power it would be inexpedient to exercise it. He claimed that the Southern States had now republican forms of government, the same Constitution that had been recognized by WASHINGTON and the early fathers of the Republic, only modified so as to abolish Slavery and to prevent the assumption of the rebel debt. This bill proposed to suppress those Governments and to substitute for them a despicable military dictatorship. One of his colleagues (Mr. FARNSWORTH) had spoken of Democratic members as constitutional screamers; but in regard to him he would say that if a man could rotate from a Brigadier-General's place into Congress, and from Congress back again to a Brigadier-General's place, drawing pay from both part of the time, and who had all his relatives either in foreign missions or hunting cotton and trading in the South, or in the army wearing shoulder-straps, he might well be loyal.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, asked his colleague to whom he was applying his remarks?

Mr. ROSS said he applied his remarks to just what he said. [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURNE remarked that his colleague had made a charge, and refused to back it up.

Mr. ROSS said he had made no charge. Some others of his colleagues might act as groomsmen to expectant Presidential candidates, who were the bondholders' candidates.

Mr. WASHBURNE said that, if the gallant soldier to whom the gentleman alluded were present, his colleague (Mr. ROSS) would not have dared to make the charge he did. Neither himself nor his colleague (Mr. FARNSWORTH) had (as some of their friends had) loaded themselves with contracts, to make money out of the Government, and then used that money to break the Government down; nor had they taken part with the public enemy in time of war; nor had they voted against punishing guerrillas; nor colluded with the murderer of enrolling officers, and then come into the House with their hands dripping with blood.

Mr. ROSS protested that he had done none of the things with which his colleague charged him.

After many personal allusions between the two gentlemen, Mr. ROSS resumed his seat.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Mr. VAN TRUMP presented the petition of the citizens of the Twelfth Ohio Congressional District, praying Congress to take legislative action to define the *status* of naturalized citizens, and to compel the English Government to recognize the validity of American naturalization. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

OPELUSAS RAILROAD.

Mr. BANKS presented a memorial of the citizens of Louisiana, for aid in the construction of the Opelusas Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The House at 5:30 adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

Bills Before the Senate—Proposed Broadway Underground Railroad—A Mammoth Scheme.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 17.

Some little commotion was created in the Senate this morning by the notice of a bill to incorporate the Consolidated Express Companies. But there was nothing in it—only a little local matter of about $20,000 capital, instead of the great consolidation of the American, Merchants', Union, National, Adams and others of that ilk, which I suppose will come along in due time.

GAS.

The Mutual Gaslight Company of the City of New-York ask for an amendment of their charter, ostensibly giving them another year in which to commence operations—but in reality setting aside an existing restriction in their charter requiring them to get the assent of the Common Council or of property-owners before they could commence operations.

ANOTHER UNDERGROUND.

Senator GENET—or rather, Senator CALDWELL for him—introduced a mammoth underground railroad bill this morning. The incorporators are Cornelius Vanderbilt, August Belmont, Horace Greeley, George Law, Horace F. Clarke, Wm. G. Fargo, Oliver Charlick, Erastus Corning, John R. Kerr, Shepherd Knapp, Wm. Butler Duncan, Herman J. Livingston, George Wilkes, John Hunter, George Bartow, Charles Place, J. Edward Wilkins, Wm. Trumbull, Jno. T. Conover, Stephen R. Walker, Lewis D. Pettie, Isaac D. Coleman, John L. Brown, Edward Cobb, M. O. Roberts, Rufus Prime, Cornelius A. Benner, Henry D. Felton, J. McBride Davidson, Peter B. Sweeny, Jacob Sharpe, Jacob M. Long, Amos Robbins, David S. Jackson, Leonard W. Jerome. The capital is $10,000,000, in one hundred dollar shares. The route is under Broadway from Bowling Green to Fourteenth-street; thence under Union-square to Seventeenth-street and Broadway; thence under Broadway to Twenty-third-street; thence under Madison-square to Fifth-avenue at Twenty-fifth-street, and thence through Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River. Also, through Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue; thence through Ninth avenue to Harlem River. Also, to connect with the Harlem and Hudson River railroads, at such points as three Commissioners appointed by the Croton Acqueduct shall determine. In no event is the route to infringe upon the Central Park. If the connections are made above Central Park, they may be by open cuts, and the entire roads above One Hundred and Third-street may be open cuts or surface, as is thought best by the grantees. The company is also to have the right to lay a surface track from Bowling Green to the South Ferry, and to occupy so much of the Battery as may be deemed necessary. It has the right to erect columns not exceeding eighteen inches square on the sidewalks for purposes of ventilation, and during the period of construction, where the route interferes with existing street railroads, they may be turned off on side streets. The fare for any distance under three miles is to be six cents; over that distance, one cent per mile, additional. The company are to have two years in which to commence their work; five years in which to complete it from South ferry to the Central Park, and ten years in which to complete it from Central Park to Harlem River. In all this makes about *seventeen* years during which they may be about it. The concluding clause provides that the failure to complete the whole road shall not work a forfeiture of the franchise for that part which may be constructed. Some say this is the "original Jacobs," to be fixed up hereafter with a *whereas* and a *proviso* authorizing a Broadway Surface Road while this suspected or suggested underground is in process of construction. The extreme up-towners say this "keeps the word of promise to the ear, but breaks it to the hope," as the Company need only build such portion as they see fit. GENET is such an inveterate joker that it is hard to tell whether this is a feeler or a flier or an intended reality. Perhaps it partakes of all. It may be a feeler for JACOB, a flyer for the Commodore, and in the end a reality for all.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 17.

A message was received from the Governor, covering a communication from Gen. GRANT, asking the State to cede to the United States jurisdiction over David's Island, in the Harbor of New-York. Subsequently a bill for this purpose was introduced.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. GENET—Incorporating the People's Railroad Company of New-York.

By Mr. BANKS—Incorporating the Consolidated Express Company.

(The bill incorporates sundry parties for the purpose of carrying express matter of every kind to and from the lower part of New-York to Harlem River.)

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BANKS—Incorporating the Union Safe Deposit Company.

By Mr. CAULDWELL (for Mr. GENET)—To create a Harbor District and Board of Wharves and Piers therein; also, incorporating the New-York Underground Railroad Company, and relative to the New-York Mutual Gaslight Company.

(The bill confers the privileges of sections 20, 21 and 22 of the general law of 1848.)

By Mr. MATTOON—The Annual Canal Appropriation bill.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. QUINN—To provide for a public market in New-York.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To incorporate the Depositors' Savings Bank in New-York.

By Mr. MCKIEVER—To reduce the fare on the Eighth-avenue Railroad.

By Mr. J. L. FLAGG—To amend the acts relative to the Troy City authorities.

By Mr. GALVIN—For the relief of the Franklin Insurance Company; also, to reduce the fare on the Sixth-avenue Railroad.

By Mr. SHERMAN—To incorporate the Newburg Industrial Savings Bank.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To incorporate the Sixth-avenue Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. FREAR—To incorporate the Public Exchange of New-York.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. LA BAU called up the resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the affairs of the Adirondac Railroad.

Mr. KIERNAN moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Railroads. Adopted.

Mr. LOUNSBERRY offered the following:

Resolved, That the act of EDWIN M. STANTON in persisting in claiming a position as Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President JOHNSON, having been requested by his Chief to resign, and charged by message to the United States Congress with infidelity in office, and with a breach of official courtesy and confidence, is opposed to public decency, contrary to the theory of our Government, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Mr. FREAR moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. MURPHY moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on Grievances. Adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON moved that a Special Committee of three be appointed to ascertain what law, if any, is necessary, to compel Railroad Companies to remove snow from between their tracks. Referred.

The Speaker presented the transactions of the New-York State Eclectic Medical Society.

Mr. ACKERT moved to reconsider the vote referring the resolution offered by Mr. LOUNSBERRY relative to Secretary STANTON to the Committee on Grievances. Adopted.

Adjourned to Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 17.

In Convention, Mr. PERRY offered a resolution providing that hereafter fifty members shall constitute a working quorum, but that its final work shall be adopted by a majority of all members elected. The members absent at roll call, in case of adjournment for want of a quorum, to be denied pay for that day. Tabled under the rule.

The Convention took up the report of the Committee on the powers and duties of the Legislature. Section nineteen was stricken out and a substitute by Mr. RUMSEY adopted, providing that lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets, be prohibited in the State.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening session of the Convention consideration of the report on the powers and duties of the Legislature was concluded and the article was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Future Amendments and Revisions was adopted, fixing 1888 as the time when the people shall vote on the question of holding another Convention to revise the Constitution.

The Convention then adjourned.

St. Marie and the Surratt Reward.

The following is the letter addressed by ST. MARIE to Gen. GRANT:

MONTREAL, Oct. 11, 1867.

HONORABLE SIR: At the time of the assassination of President LINCOLN, your predecessor, Mr. STANTON, offered a reward of $25,000 for any information that might lead to the capture of J. H. SURRATT. Subsequently the order offering such a reward was revoked. A year ago, on my information, and through the agency of Gen. RUFUS KING, the Minister at Rome, J. H. SURRATT was captured and brought to the United States for trial. Much to my astonishment, one of the first things I learned on landing in the United States was that there was no reward for the capture of SURRATT. I think Gen. KING too much of a gentleman not to have informed me of the revocation of that order, if he himself had been aware of its revocation. Surely the Government of the United States cannot think that mileage and expenses from Italy here a sufficient remuneration for the dangers I have been and still am exposed to. I have been here now about six months, and it is impossible for me to get anything to do. I am surrounded by numerous enemies, and am liable to suffer at any moment from the vengeance of SURRATT's sympathizers. My name has been thrown to all the world, and there is no place on earth where I can go in my own name. It is not my province to enlarge on the many surmises which the capture of SURRATT gave rise to, and the disclosures expected to inculpate even the First Magistrate. Now, these things are set at rest, and the public mind is satisfied.

I will thank you from my heart to inform me if you would be disposed to pay that reward, or even part of it, as I am at present depending on my brothers for support, and my position is far from being agreeable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, General, your very obedient servant,

H'RY B. ST. MARIE.

Daring Robbery in the Bowery—Arrest of the Thief.

At 6 o'clock last evening a young man of respectable appearance entered the store of LEOPOLD SILVERTHAN, No. 326 Bowery, and asked to look at some rings. He had been in the store on two occasions previously during the afternoon for the same purpose, and each time had gone away professing that he was not suited with anything shown him. On the third visit he asked to look at some pearl rings and a case containing twelve pearl rings and twenty-three diamond rings, all valued at $1,300, was placed on the counter before him. The moment Mr. SILVERTHAN did so the man snatched the case and ran from the store. Mr. SILVERTHAN sprang after him, crying "stop thief," and caught the robber by the leg just as he was getting into a wagon he had left standing in front of the store. Officer JOSEPH O'BRIEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, hearing the alarm, ran to the spot, and arriving at the moment Mr. SILVERTHAN had seized the robber, he took him into custody, and conveyed him to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. The prisoner at first gave the name of WILLIAMS, but afterward acknowledged that his name is GEORGE A. JONES. He refused to give any residence, but being searched, a note was found addressed to him at No. 39 Barclay-street, and he had also on his person a small single-barreled pistol and two papers of snuff. He stated that he had been for three years engaged as traveling agent of a large mercantile house; that he had been for some time out of a situation; had been reduced to penury, and had been finally driven by desperation to attempt crime for the first time in his life. He was locked up and will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

The horse and wagon he had hired at a livery-stable in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, was given over to its owner. The rings, none of which were lost, are held by the Police authorities.

THE LIEDERKRANS SOCIETY.—The twenty-first annual meeting and an election of officers of this popular musical organization, was held at Liederkranz Hall in Fourth-street, Thursday. The annual reports of the operations of the Society were submitted, from which it appeared that the Society numbers at present 970 members, 108 of whom are active singers. Besides these there are connected with the Society a chorus of lady singers, numbering sixty-two. The Society, during the past year, was engaged in a series of musical operations, and contributed $2,313 for the German Hospital Fund. The Society took a prominent part in the Philadelphia Saengerfest last Summer. The receipts during the past year amounted $18,298; expenses, $16,321—balance, $1,977. The assets of the Society are estimated at $22,888. Gen. LOUIS BURGER was elected President for the ensuing year. The other officers elected were the following: Vice-Presidents, Messrs. F. C. Hein and L. Kaemmerer. Secretaries, Messrs. R. Steiger and C. Schipper; Finance Secretary, Mr. W. Marevebe; Librarians, Chal and Kompf; Musical Director, Agricola Paur. The Board of Trustees is composed of Messrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, Hermann Uhl, Dr. Zellman, Wm. Steinway, Jacob Windmuller, Otto Ernst, Charles Hausels, Dr. Petzold, Hermann Thurn, Louis Grass, and Koch Charles Schwedler.

THE SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—Major-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, having received $771 65, the balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of the Southern Famine Relief Association after paying all indebtedness, to be appropriated at his discretion for the relief of the needy at the South, has written an acknowledgment in which he says that there are constant calls upon him for aid

POLITICAL.

The Republican Party.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

With as fair a chance to retrieve past errors as any political party ever had, it appears that the Republicans, or rather their Radical leaders, are determined to throw the opportunity away. With Democratic shouting over Democratic victories still sounding in their ears—and with the finger of the Republican Press steadily pointing out, as the cause of these disasters, the extreme radicalism of Congress—our Representatives and Senators at Washington seem resolved to pay no heed to the lesson, but to pursue their wild schemes to the utmost. What hope is there for the future of a party whose policy is controlled by political Bourbons—men who forget nothing and learn nothing?

The Repeal of the Constitutional Amendment in Ohio—Protest of Republican Senators.

The following is the protest entered upon the journal of the Ohio State Senate on the 14th:

The undersigned Union Senators of the State of Ohio desire to record their protest against the unprecedented course pursued by the majority of this body during yesterday's proceedings, upon the occasion of rescinding the resolution by which the General Assembly of Ohio ratified the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, for the following reasons:

1. The necessity and justice of the proposed amendment. Its provisions are so manifestly right and fair, and of such vital importance to the future welfare of our common country, that they believe no good argument can be offered against its incorporation into the Constitution.

2. It was fully canvassed throughout the State previous to the election in 1866, and received the hearty endorsement of the people. The largest majority, save one, ever given at a Congressional election in Ohio, fully attests the will of the voters of the Commonwealth upon this important proposition, and that decision remains universal and in full force.

[The third declares the manner in which the measure was forced through the Senate under the call for the previous question, extraordinary and objectionable.]

4. Finally, when they consider the transcendant solemnity and importance of those acts of the General Assembly which relate to changes in the fundamental law, and contrast them with ordinary legislation, which is always subject to amendment or repeal, they the more earnestly deprecate the hasty and arbitrary disposition of this question, and feel that they owe it to their dignity as men and Senators, and to the constituents they represent, to record this their earnest protest.

Gen. Grant and Congress.

Covington, Ky., Jan. 11, 1868.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

When in Washington in September last, I wrote my brother, Dr. A. B. Nixon of Sacramento, California, a private family letter, some extracts from which have found their way into the newspapers under the above heading, but so wrested from their connection as to convey a meaning different from what I wrote or intended. The concluding sentences as they appear in your weekly edition of the 1st instant are as follows:

"He (Gen. Grant) has told me since I have been here this time, that he approves of everything that Congress has done; but that they did not go far enough in taking the work of reconstruction into their own hands. I do hope this may be owing to local and merely temporary causes. After having stood up so well in more trying times, he should surely stand firm now."

In some of the papers it is printed "they should stand firm now."

It may not be of much consequence, but as the extracts, contrary to my expectation, have gotten into the newspapers, it may be worth while to correct an error that may appear to me more glaring than it would to another. The extract, down to the words "their own hand," is correct. Then, in a separate paragraph, the letter proceeded to speak of the defeat of the Republican Party in the recent State election in California, in relation to which defeat were employed the concluding sentences, viz.: "I do hope that this may be owing to local and merely temporary causes," &c., &c.

I respectfully ask that papers which have published the erroneous extracts will have the kindness to notice this correction. Very respectfully,

JOHN S. NIXON.

Senator Drake on the Suffrage Question in Missouri.

Hon. Charles D. Drake, of Missouri, has written a letter, in which he expresses surprise that there should be in St. Louis Radicals who are afraid to put the question of impartial suffrage before the people at the election of 1868, but wish it to be postponed till 1870, and then connect it with a proposition to restore rebels to the right of suffrage. This, Mr. Drake says, is only a revival of the scheme developed in 1866, which was universally condemned by the Radicals then, and, as he thought, extinguished forever. He says.

"In my opinion, the time has gone by for discussing the policy of submitting the question of impartial suffrage to the people of Missouri. It is already submitted, to be voted upon at the election of 1868. To withdraw it now, would, in any view I can take of it, be an exhibition of vacillation or timidity, as discreditable as it would prove unfortunate, if not disastrous. Had the question not been already placed before the people, the expediency of now placing it before them might be settled adversely, perhaps without detriment to the party; but to take it back now would be a retreat, even before the battle is opened, which I have no respect or relish for. I believe it would more certainly and effectually demoralize and disintegrate the Radical Party in Missouri than any other one thing that could be done. That party has never gained anything but by stern and resolute adherence to the right, and by that sign it has conquered."

In regard to the second part of the proposition he says:

"One other matter in your letter seems to require a word of notice. The plan is to lay aside the pending amendment and substitute another enfranchising negroes and rebels together, to be voted on in 1870, instead of 1868. Could this be lawfully done, I see no reason for it, when, by the Constitution, the Legislature elected in 1870 will have the power to remove the disfranchisement of rebels, as to the matter of voting, without any submission of a constitutional amendment to the people. But this is not a matter open to discussion, for the present General Assembly cannot propose any amendment to the Constitution to be voted upon by the people in 1870."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Arion Carnival.

Those jolly fellows, the Arions, held the first of four Winter Carnivals on Thursday evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The Carnival ground was appropriately decorated, the walls being covered with caricatures and allegories, conveying hits at prominent politicians and other follies of the hour. The stage, draped with the national colors, had for its back ground an azure field studded with stars, winking good night at the rosy-faced sun, just going to bed. The moon, with a man in it, hung midway in the galaxy, the venerable nose of his lunar majesty suggesting the idea that there must be hard frost up there. To the right of the stage in the costume of Richard III., and with precisely that gentleman's expression of face when he was hard up for horse flesh, was an effigy of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, crowned and sceptered. On the other side the much abused lady, Columbia, evidently in an unhappy state of mind, also looked over the way, as if she wanted to "see a man," but couldn't. These figures were flanked by others illustrative of the time and its peculiarities. The walls, also, were hung with humorous sketches of political significance from the heavy pencil of Mr. Millner. Capped and belled, the merry sons of Momus, received their fair visitors from 8 o'clock until 9:30, at which hour the festivities began. These, so often before described, consisted, in the main, of good singing, much dancing, more wine, and many, very many pleasant fooleries.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

There was no meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Revenue yesterday. The following seizures were reported:

An illicit distillery in Hicks-street, Brooklyn, owned by Mr. Van Brunt.

Thirty barrels of spirits at No. 34 Dey-street, eight of which had no inspection marks.

Five barrels of spirits at No. 58 Fulton-street, on account of change of package.

Hammann's distillery in West Thirty-seventh-street, in consequence of discrepancy in accounts.

The establishment of J. & G. Gottsburgh, for manufacturing without license.

The tobacco factory of Edward A. Beardsley, No. 44 State-street, Brooklyn, on alleged fraudulent returns.

Board of Audit.

The Board of Audit, with Messrs. Martindale, Bonney and Stewart, held a session yesterday, and heard the following claims:

Claim of Henry KierstED for the refunding of $945 31 paid on assessment against his property. Claimant's property was taken for the Central Park, and when he received his award for damages, the above amount was deducted for previous assessments for regulating and grading the street on which the property was situated. The claim was rejected by the Board on the ground of its being outlawed—the Board being expressly forbidden to entertain any claim on which an action at law could not be sustained at the time. The Board was organized by reason of the statute of limitation.

Claim of Philip Kiernan, for the loss of a horse valued at $250, by his falling into the North River at the foot of Forty-seventh street, owing to a defect in the dumping ground. A resolution of the Common Council, directing the Comptroller to pay the claim was offered in evidence. Mr. Dean, for the City, claimed that the damage was caused by claimant's own negligence, and the City ought not to be held responsible.

Bernard Cassidy presented a claim of $647 for damages to coach and a span of horses, caused by an excavation in West Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Claimant was driving along that street at 4 o'clock in the morning, when the horses and coach fell into the excavation, killing one of the horses, seriously injuring the other and breaking the coach to pieces. It was proved that the defect in the street had existed for several days, and was known to the Police on that beat.

This being the last claim ready the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 12 M.

THE WIEGAND MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest—The Circumstances of the Assault—Medical Testimony.

The inquest in the case of John Wiegand, who was beaten to death on the night of Jan. 2, at a lager-beer saloon in Second-avenue, was commenced by Coroner Flynn, at the Fifty-ninth-street Station-house, yesterday. The prisoners, Henry Pauls, Charles Harold, Adam Kistinger, Wm. Christmann and Charles C. Heck, were present. The important parts of the testimony were as follows:

Matilda Mosback, sworn: I reside at No. 847 Second-avenue; shortly before eleven o'clock on the night of the 2d of January I was standing in the door of the lager-beer saloon kept by my husband; the deceased, John Wiegand, came out and spoke to me; he said he was going home; I saw the prisoners in the saloon that evening; they were there about two hours and wanted to fight; they went out shortly before eleven o'clock; they went to the corner of Forty-sixth-street and stood there; as I stood talking to the baker, Wiegand, the prisoners ran toward us and knocked him down; he got up, then they knocked him down again and trampled upon him; I called for my husband to come out, saying that they were killing the baker; my husband came out and rescued him with the help of some of the boarders; my husband was also knocked down twice, but got up again each time; they then ran to an open sewer, got stones, and threw them, breaking our window; my husband came into the house, and just as he got in the prisoners came and brought three policemen, who arrested my husband and took him to the Police Station; I recognize four of the five men present as those engaged in the fight.

Jacob Mosback, the husband of the last witness, testified to the fact that one of the prisoners named Pauli had been in his place on the evening of the 1st of January with his companions, and there tried to get up a quarrel, but was taken away; on the following day, in the morning, he returned again, accompanied, and tried to fix a quarrel on one of the persons present on the preceding evening; Pauli struck the table with his fist and cried "who wants to hurt us?" they followed a man named Spuhler into the rear house; he tried to get Pauli, who had remained in the saloon, to go away; while talking to him Kistinger came in, and said, "I gave it to him;" the others followed; this referred to a quarrel they had outside with a man named George Ressler, as they failed to beat Spuhler; Ressler followed to get satisfaction; from this time until Wiegand came in, they continued to quarrel with everybody in the place; they all left the saloon; shortly after Steck came in alone, and asked for a glass of beer in a very insulting way, which was refused him; he was collared and put out; Pauli, who was outside, then ran down to the next saloon where the gang was; he returned with them, and they forced their way into the place; shortly after this Wiegand came in; he asked for a glass of beer; the Pauli party, with the exception of Harold, then went out, the witness' wife following to see if they were going home, Harold following her; Weigand went out immediately after; as my wife stood on the sidewalk opposite the saloon, Harold asked where the others had gone; my wife directed him. The witness corroborated his wife's testimony.

Dr. Augustus Herman, of No. 122 East Forty-eighth-street, sworn: I was called on the 4th day of January to see Wiegand; found him in bed suffering extraordinary pain in his left side, at the lower border of his ribs; found that a dozen leeches had been already applied; he was not able to lie on his left side, a positive sign that great inflammation was going on; he was troubled with a distressing cough, and expectoration of blood and mucus, another positive sign that inflammation of the lungs and pleura was going on; his breathing was painful; his pulse was 112 at this time; I examined the head and found in the left side two marks and one about the middle of the head; he did not complain of any pain on or in his head then; he passed a restless night, bleeding with leeches, being kept up until toward morning; on the next day I thought my patient's life to be in danger, and so reported at the Ninth Precinct Station-house; I called in Dr. Schultz on the 7th; up to this time no symptoms of cerebral disease had developed themselves; he passed a good night; in the morning the pulse fell to 100, but he vomited blood and bilious matter; on the same day he vomited rust-colored sputa, indicating that he was in the last stage of inflammation of the lungs; Dr. Rosalar, who was sent for, acknowledged the correctness of my diagnosis; on Thursday violent delirium set in; he was unconscious; two men were required to keep him down; during all that time I was pressed very much to give a certificate that he was not in danger by the relatives of one of the men arrested; on the same morning Dr. Husted came in, sent by Judge Connolly, to examine the patient; I invited him to examine the patient himself and he was the only medical gentleman from the other side who examined Wiegand in my presence; Dr. Husted satisfied himself that the disease was abating; in the evening the wounds on the skull began to look bad; during the night he became comatose, a prominent sign of oppression on the brain; on Friday the pulse sunk to 90, but never so low as 80; I went up to the Court at Fifty-seventh-street to Judge Connolly; at noon on this day another consultation was held, the portion of the posterior part of the head before noticed was much inflamed; an incision was made and a quantity of pus liberated; at a further stage of this operation a fissure of the skull was discovered, from which blood was issuing.

Other medical testimony, not materially differing from this, was given. A *post-mortem* examination of Wiegand, made yesterday morning, showed that his skull had been fractured. The inquest was adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

The Croton Aqueduct Department.

From the annual report of the Croton Department, of which a brief abstract has already been published in the Times, it appears that during the year 55,502 feet of sewers were laid of the 105,221 feet contracted for. Of the 36,289 feet contracted for prior to 1867, 11,271 feet were laid. The total length of sewers built and under contract on Dec. 31, 1867, was 229 miles and 557 feet. "There are now," says the report, "20 miles of vitrified stoneware pipe sewers in service throughout the City, and thus far no complaints of their inadequacy has reached us." Nearly 5 miles of water-pipes were laid during the year, making the aggregate length of pipes is operation 307 miles.

During the months of October and November, the water in the western division of the Central Park receiving reservoir was drawn off and an inspection made, which showed the reservoir to be in perfect condition.

The two lines of six feet pipes from the aqueduct through Ninetieth-street, Eighth-avenue and the Central Park, to the old reservoir, are now in operation, and the embankments over them will be completed during the Spring. Referring to the removal of the aqueduct lines, the Commissioners recommend that hereafter no change should be made, as it is much easier to adapt the grades of the roads and streets to the aqueduct level than to change the aqueduct lines. They also refer to the fact that in one case within their knowledge a property owner was paid $20,000 for alleged damage to his property by the aqueduct line passing through it, and that now, by legislative interference, the cause of alleged damage has been removed, not at his expense, but at that of the citizens at large, who are in reality injured by the work for which they are obliged to pay.

Neither the work on the storage reservoir in Putnam County, nor in the high service works at Carmansville, has proceeded so rapidly as the Commissioners could have desired, owing in the former case to want of energy on the part of the contractors, and in the other to legal obstacles.

The total receipts of the Department during the year amounted to $1,113,203 04. The expenditures were as follows: Alterations to aqueduct, $26,584 56; aqueduct repairs and improvements, $67,453 81; incidental expenses, $6,337 70; public drinking hydrants and urinals, $4,423 19; salaries, $105,270 98; sewers, repairing and cleaning, $1,109,237 53; street improvements, $1,392,677 83; water pipes and laying, $290,060 45; repairing wells and pumps, $4,784 35. The expense of constructing the new reservoir, high service works, &c., is met by the issue of bonds, in conformity to the law.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, Justice.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY AN ADVERTISING AGENT.

George W. Gilbert, of No. 97 Nassau-st., book-keeper in the *Evening Telegram* office, appeared before the magistrate yesterday, and preferred a complaint of embezzlement against Robert F. Mather, employed as an advertising agent for the *Evening Telegram* newspaper. The affidavits in the case set forth that Mather had been sent with a bill for advertisements inserted in the *Telegram*, to Mr. Joseph T. Pope, of No. 405 Grand-st., for the sum of $13 50, which was duly paid to and receipted for by Mather in behalf of James Gordon Bennett, Jr., proprietor of the *Telegram*, and that the money was retained by the accused for his own use. He was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate, who committed him for trial in default of $500 bail.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a man giving the name John Seymour, met Hamilton C. Ferguson, janitor of the building No. 235 Broadway, on the third floor, and inquired if a lawyer named Swift, who occupies one of the offices on that floor, was at home. Ferguson replied in the negative and passed down stairs, leaving Seymour there. A few minutes after the janitor went up again to the fourth floor, when he discovered the door of the wholesale department of Messrs. White, Whitman & Co.'s clothing-store wide open, despite the fact that he had just locked it. As Ferguson saw that a pile of coats had been laid down on the floor preparatory to removal, he summoned assistance and secured the arrest of Seymour. He was arraigned before the Court during the forenoon and held for trial on the charge of burglary. He is a native of London, C. W., and 24 years of age.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

William H. Birchard, of No. 76 Wall-street, made a complaint yesterday against J. P. Smith, who had been arrested by Officer Leatcraft, of the Court Squad, in which he accused the prisoner of false pretences. It appears from the affidavits that Smith was a member of the firm of Wagstaff & Smith, shipping commission merchants, at No. 52 South-street, in the month of May, 1865, and he called upon Birchard, representing the firm as possessing assets to the amount of $7,000 over and above all liabilities, and saying that he could purchase Mr. Wagstaff's share for $2,500. At the request of the complainant, Smith furnished a list of the liabilities and assets of the firm, and believing the exhibit to be correct, he paid the sum of $4,000 for a share in the business. After taking possession, Mr. Birchard discovered that the late firm was insolvent, and the book-keeper, John B. A. Constantin, acknowledged that he had made the estimate in an incorrect manner, at the dictation and solicitation of Smith. The counsel for the defence stated that the case had been tried over a year ago in a civil court, and judgment obtained against his client, who had gained a release under the Bankrupt act. The accused was required to give bail in the sum of $4,000 to await an examination. He resides at No. 171 West Fourteenth-street.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, Justice.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Isaac Akers, No. 404 Seventh-avenue, made an affidavit charging that Patrick Corcoran had robbed him of $70, while they were *en route* from Philadelphia to this City on the 12th inst. The money was wrapped up in a handkerchief, and in his pocket. Corcoran occupied the same seat with him in the cars, and he saw the handkerchief in the possession of the prisoner after their arrival in the City. Upon cross-examination Akers said he had accused another person of the robbery, and had not accused Corcoran for some four days after the alleged occurrence. The prisoner was committed, in default of $500 bail, to answer.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PATENT—REPEATING FIRE-ARMS—EXPERIMENT—INVENTION—SUSPENSION—ABANDONMENT.

Ethan Allen, appellant, vs. Rollin White et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—This was a bill in equity brought by the appellees to recover damages for an alleged infringement of fire-arm patent. Letters patent were granted to Rollin White, April 3, 1855, for improvements in repeating fire-arms, and the other two complainants subsequently purchased of him the right to make, use and vend the improvement, under the patent. It is alleged that the respondent did, in January, 1858, and since that date, at Worcester, Mass., make and sell twenty-five thousand pistols and revolving fire-arms, substantially embracing the patented movement of the complainants. The respondent admits the White patent, but denies that White was the original and first inventor of the improvements therein specified. On the contrary, it is alleged that anterior to the supposed discovery by White, the same invention, or substantial and material parts thereof, had been described in certain public works, and had been patented to various persons in foreign countries; and that the same had been invented by, known to and used by many persons in the United States. It is also alleged that the improvement had been in public use and on sale for more than two years prior to the date of the White patent. The claim involved in the suit is the extending of the chamber of the "rotating cylinder right through the rear of the cylinder, for the purpose of enabling the chamber to be charged at the rear, either by hand or by a self-acting charger from a magazine placed in the rear of the cylinder." The respondent admits that he has manufactured and sold revolving cylinder pistols such as described in the complainant's bill, so that the principal question is, whether White is or is not the inventor of the improvement. On the trial he proved that he commenced experiments in 1849, and in 1852 made his sixth experiment, which was so satisfactory that he regarded the invention a success and perfected. But being, while experimenting, most of the time in the employ of Col. Colt, and himself and brothers holding contracts for pistols which were very profitable to him, he could not afford to relinquish them for the chances of success in the manufacture of arms upon the principle of his invention. Hence he did not, at that time, apply for his patent, but he still preserved the revolving breech, constructed with nipples in it, as used in his experiment of 1852, and it was an exhibit in the case. And the cylinder used in that experiment, and several others of the identical parts used in his various experiments, were also preserved and put into one or the other of his patent-office models.

The argument of the respondent was that, supposing the improvement was thus reduced to practice, within the meaning of the patent law, still, the inventor afterward deserted and abandoned his invention, and, consequently, that he cannot be regarded in this controversy as the original and first inventor. But if that proposition fails, then it is contended that the proofs show that he took the pistol he had constructed apart, and laid the materials aside for years, as something incomplete, and requiring more thought and experiment, before he attempted to assert an invention, and without any definite intention of resuming the undertaking; and it is insisted that the rule of law upon that state of the case is, that if another, in the meantime, invents the same thing without any knowledge of that which has been thus suspended, and reduces it to practice, applies for and takes out a patent, and introduces the patented invention into public use, he is entitled to the benefits of his skill and diligence, and must, in judgment of law, be regarded as the original and first inventor of the improvement, although it may appear that the first experiment of the other party was so far completed that the machine or other invention was in fact, the proper subject of patent, and that the materials were laid aside to preserve the parts, to be used or not, in the future, according to circumstances, yet without any positive intention of relinquishing what he had accomplished or abandoning his invention.

The Court below sustained the bill, and ordered an accounting and inquisition. The case was then brought here, and the same questions are discussed.

Mr. Keller, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Browne for appellant; S. W. Stoughton for appellees.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE NEWCOMB CASE.

The matter of the United States against Deputy Marshal Abner C. Newcomb, for defeating the ends of justice, by accepting a bribe from a counterfeiter was summed up yesterday before Commissioner Osborn.

Mr. John Sedgwick, for the defence, contended that the statute did not cover the case; that Dow and Mrs. Brockway testified—the first to save himself from prison and in fear of threats from Col. Wood, and the last to abridge the term of her husband's imprisonment; that both witnesses were of bad character, unworthy of credit, and contradicted each other repeatedly on material points, and further contended that the conduct of Col. Wood, as shown by his own testimony, was more objectionable than the conduct of defendant was alleged to be.

Counsel for the Government replied that the statute amply covered the charge; the substance of which was that defendant deceived his superior officer (Col. Wood) for the purpose of rescuing Dow from the penalty for his crimes; that the witnesses for the Government, though confessedly of bad character, corroborated each other, and their testimony was consistent with the circumstances and probabilities of the case.

The Commissioner reserved his decision.

THE TRADESMAN'S BANK DEFALCATION.

Garniss C. Baker, the alleged defaulting teller of the Tradesman's National Bank, was before the Commissioner yesterday for a further hearing.

The only witness examined was Mr. Halsey, Cashier of the bank, whose testimony in most points corroborated that of President Berry. Witness said that little errors and differences in accounts frequently occurred, and sometimes great ones, without entry on the books by the tellers, and this with the knowledge of the officers of the institution, but care was always taken to have them rectified.

The examination will be continued this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.—Jan. 17.

Before Judge J. F. Barnard.

SHORT CALENDAR DAY—CAUSES TRIED—JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

James G. Powers *vs.* Peter Schildnecht; tried by the Court; defendant not appearing, judgment for the plaintiff for $2,612, with an extra allowance of $30. Reuben W. Howes et al. *vs.* George Chapman; in this cause, heard Jan. 9, the Court rendered judgment for plaintiffs. The Same *vs.* Henry A. Cargill; the same decision. Herman Hasseldnk et al. *vs.* Charles Wirth; tried by Court and jury; verdict rendered for the plaintiffs for $26 08. John Butler et al. *vs.* Jacob W. Bingham, survivor, &c.; tried by the Court; defendant not appearing, judgment for plaintiffs for $90 02, with five per cent. allowance. Abraham Lewis et al *vs.* Samuel O. Alexander et al.; tried by Court and jury; verdict for defendants.

PART II.

Before Judge Joseph Mullin.

James D. Reymert *vs.* George D. Schaefer; tried by the Court; judgment rendered for the plaintiff for $209 91. Herman D. Tellkampf et al. *vs.* Lyman Strong; inquest by the Court; judgment rendered for the plaintiffs for $1,099 29. The same *vs.* The same; inquest by the Court; judgment for plaintiffs for $906 90. Charles Glatz *vs.* H. Dardonville et al.; inquest by the Court, defendant not appearing; judgment rendered for the plaintiff for $986 89. Luther S. Laurence et al. *vs.* Frank Brundage; tried by the Court, and judgment rendered for the plaintiff for $267 50. Reuben W. Howes et al. *vs.* Janius D. Adams, Jr.; tried by the Court and jury; the Court directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs for $964 45. Seth B. Robinson *vs.* Lauriston White; tried by the Court, and judgment rendered for the plaintiff for $548 48. Henry S. Burger et al. *vs.* Chas. Develin et al.; tried by the Court; judgment for the plaintiffs for $2,629 71. Wm. H. Styles et al. *vs.* Wolf Goldsmith et al.; tried by the Court, and judgment rendered for the plaintiff for $976 82. Moses Kessel *vs.* Lucien Albetes et al.; tried by the Court and jury; verdict for plaintiff for $2,546 69. Buel D. Penfield, Receiver, &c., *vs.* Joseph King et al.; tried by the Court and jury; verdict for the plaintiff for $3,307 75. Matthew D. Field *vs.* Charles Develin et al.; tried by Court and jury; this case not having been completed at the end of an hour it went over to the next Friday. William Claflin et al. *vs.* A. G. Mondel et al.; inquest by the Court; judgment for the plaintiffs for $180 44. The City National Bank of Bridgeport *vs.* Simon Stevens; inquest by the Court; judgment rendered for the plaintiff for $1,159 60. Bynner and Boyce *vs.* George Manning; inquest by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $113 09. John P. Milnor *vs.* C. C. Miller; tried by the Court; judgment for plaintiff for $244 31. Jacob H. Tremper et al. *vs.* Robert Murray, impleaded, &c.; cause sent over the term. Theodore Albschule et al. *vs.* Louis Schreiner; tried by the Court, and judgment rendered for the plaintiffs for $647 25.

The Judge of this court made an order that a new panel of one hundred jurors be summoned for next Monday, to serve the two remaining weeks of term. The jurors who were summoned for the first Monday of January, were therefore discharged.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Jan. 17.

Before Judges Barnard, Sutherland and Ingraham.

IMPORTANT OPINION IN REGARD TO THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The People, &c., vs. Joseph E. Lynn.—The defendant Lynn was convicted of larceny by the Court of Special Sessions, only one Justice being present. The case came before the Supreme Court by virtue of a writ of *certiorari*, and this Court to-day decided—all the Judges concurring—that the evidence on which Lynn was convicted was insufficient. But it has determined a still more important question regarding the Constitution of the Court of Special Sessions. A single Justice cannot hold that Court unless the other one is absent from the City, or is, for some other reason, unable to discharge his duties; and in all such cases the cause of such disability must appear on the record of conviction. The following is the opinion delivered by the Court:

Ingraham J.—We think the facts proved on this trial are not sufficient to make out a case of larceny. The mere fact of receiving the money and subsequent absence from his office without any subsequent demand for the money, does not show what is necessary to make out the offence. There should be at least a refusal to return the money, or some additional evidence from which a criminal intent can be inferred. We think also, there is no authority for one Justice to hold a Court of Special Sessions except in the cases stated in the act. The provision allowing one Justice to hold the Court in the absence of the other, must be construed as providing for an absence from the City. It never can be sanctioned that the law which requires two Justices to hold a Court, can be evaded by allowing one Justice to absent himself from the Court, and yet remain in the City able to discharge the duties of his office. The law requires both Justices to hold the Court while in the City able to discharge their duties, and the record should show, if the two Justices are not present, the absence from the City, or such other cause as is provided in the law for the Court being held by one Justice. The prisoner should be discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Jan. 17.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

REPLEVIN SUIT.

The Florence Sewing-Machine Company vs. William K. Warford et al.—This action, which has been on trial for several days, was for the recovery of one hundred Florence Sewing-machines held by defendants, who are warehousemen, under the following circumstances: A clerk of the plaintiffs named Buel ordered one hundred machines from the factory of the company in Massachusetts and put them on storage with defendants. While they were on storage he borrowed of S. L. Woodhull $5,000 on the machines and gave him a receipt for them as security. The money not being paid when it was wanted Woodhull borrowed the same amount from another party and transferred the receipt for the machines to him. Buel subsequently turned out to be a large defaulter to the Sewing-machine Company, and ran away. The company, on applying for their machines, found that they had been pledged by their clerk as security for a loan which they say was for his own private benefit and not for the company. The only question for the jury to determine was whether Buel was guilty of theft in thus appropriating the proceeds of the machines to his own use or only guilty of a breach of trust. The jury found in favor of the first proposition, and returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for $7,000, the value of the machines.

H. L. Clinton and Gilbert Dean for plaintiffs; Judge Pierrepont and J. H. Choate for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 17.

Before Judge Jones.

THEATRICAL SCENERY—BANVARD AND DE POL.

The New-York Museum Association vs. De Pol and Tamaro.—The plaintiffs had obtained a preliminary injunction order to restrain the defendants from removing certain scenery pertaining to the "Golden Branch" from Banvard's Museum, under the claim of a lien on the property to secure the rent of the Museum, and now applied to the Court to make the injunction permanent. The defendants opposed the motion upon affidavits denying all the allegations on which the original order had been granted.

The Court denied the motion, and vacated the injunction with costs, with a reference to ascertain the damages sustained by the defendants by reason of the injunction.

Banks and Perry for the motion; B. C. Thayer and Horace Andrews for the defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Jan. 17.

By Judge Cardozo.

Barnett *vs.* Moore et al.; motion granted on payment of costs before notice of trial, and of $10 costs of this motion, &c. Goodwin et al. *vs.* Barstow et al.; order granted. Hermine Doehler *vs.* Wilhelm Doehler; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff. Murray *vs.* Harris et al.; motion denied, $7 costs to abide the event. McGlowan *vs.* McGlowan et al.; motion denied without costs, and without prejudice to its renewal, &c. Hackley *vs.* Hope et al.; motion denied without prejudice to an application by the defendant, Hope, to set aside the execution; no costs. Johnson & Harwood *vs.* Fatman et al.; motion granted. Darling et al. *vs.* Clark; motion granted, but a stay of proceedings allowed for thirty days, &c. Fillo, &c. *vs.* Jones; motion granted on payment of $10 costs, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Jan. 17.

By Judge J. F. Barnard.

David L. Gardiner *vs.* Henry Taylor; inquest set aside with leave to defendant to put in an answer, &c. Reuben W. Howes et al. *vs.* George Chapman; judgment for the plaintiffs. Reuben W. Howes et al. *vs.* Henry A. Cargill; judgment for the plaintiffs. The papers in these three cases are with the Clerk of Part I.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 17.

By Judge Barrett.

Brewer *vs.* Llado; default opened on payment of $5 costs and the disbursements on entering judgment. In the matter of the receivership of Thos. W. Carey; motion denied without costs and with leave to renew upon further affidavits. Driscoll *vs.* Coulter; referred to take proof and ascertain the value of Mr. Ingersoll's services, (see mem.) Strobel *vs.* Schirmer; motion granted and second order set aside. Lloyd *vs.* Matthews; undertaking approved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday the following cases were disposed of:

John Griffin, a pickpocket, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, from the person of Catharine Ouser, at the Jersey City Ferry, of the sum of $8 in money. Remanded for sentence.

Hegmer H. Bancker, late a clerk for Napthali L. Simpson, of No. 19 South William-street, pleaded guilty of stealing a large amount of money from his employer on the 5th of September, 1865. The accused left the City at the time, but recently returned, when he was arrested. Prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of two years.

Levi Samuels, a butcher, keeping a slaughter-house at No. 202 Eldridge-street, was placed on trial for cruelty to animals. The affidavits of witnesses recited that the prisoner was seen to cut the hoofs from cattle when they were brought to the floor-ring, and, in some instances, twenty minutes before the beasts' throats were cut. The evidence was insufficient to connect the accused with the crime, and under the charge of the Judge that the indictment was not sustained, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal. Mr. Bergh, the President of the Society for Cruelty to Animals, was present in court, assisting in the prosecution of the case.

SENTENCES.

The following sentences were pronounced upon prisoners convicted on previous days of the Term: Jas. Griffith, for manslaughter in the fourth degree, State Prison two years; H'y Strickland, for robbery, State Prison five years; Howard Byron, for an attempt to commit burglary in third degree, State Prison two years and six months; John Bambrick, for a like offence, State Prison two years and six months; Geo. A. Curtis, for grand larceny, State Prison two years; James McCurran, for an attempt to commit grand larceny, State Prison two years; William H. Phillips, for assault and battery, Penitentiary one year; Frederick H. Heath, for like offence, fined $20; Patrick Keating, for like offence, Penitentiary three months; Michael Jullian, for petit larceny, Penitentiary six months; Charles F. Curtis, for obtaining money by false token, Penitentiary one year.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—Jan. 17.

Before Judge Gilbert.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL EJECTION FROM A RAILWAY PLATFORM.

C. De Haven Jones vs. Henry Hurlbert, James Bloomer and Frederick Morningway.—Oct. 1, 1866, Dr. Jones, plaintiff, started from the Wall House, at Williamsburgh, accompanied by Miss Leaton, Mrs. Leaton and Miss Seran, of Boston, with several other friends. His object was to see the ladies to the train by which they were to leave for Boston. Having duly arrived at the place of departure of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company's cars, New-York, he there purchased three tickets for the ladies above-mentioned. Being told that sleeping-cars were necessary for the journey, he went with Mrs. Leaton to see her properly placed in one of the cars, but while so engaged, and when on the platform, he was hailed by Morningway, who asked how many were of his party, and how many tickets had he. The Doctor replied that he had three ladies, at the same time showing three tickets. The porter told him he could not go further without a ticket for himself, whereupon he merely expressed his wish to see the lady to the car. Conductor Hurlburt then came upon the scene, and to this new arrival the Doctor complained of Morningway's conduct. Some sharp words followed, and Dr. Jones was about to push on to see the ladies seated, when he was seized by the defendants who forcibly ejected him from the place, assaulted badly, his clothes spoiled to the amount of $80, and the three tickets by some means taken from his pocket. The jury awarded him $2,000 damages.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 17, 1868.

$3,000	U. S. 6s '81, R.	109¾
15,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '62	108¾
35,000	do	108¾
5,000	do	109⅛
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	106¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65	106¾
2,500	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64	107¼
2,0000	do	107¼
6,000	do	107⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new	105⅝
4,000	do Small	106⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65, N. Issue	105⅝
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	105⅝
2,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	102⅛
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅛
11,000	do	102⅛
1,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	105¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c	63¼
6,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60¾
1,000	do	61
17,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	50
5,000	N.C. St. 6s, new	50
1,000	Missouri 6s	99¼
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	85
10,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. Issue	100
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92
4,000	Alt. & T.H. 2d Pr	85
5,000	do	85¼
5,000	Gr. W. R. 1st, '88	83
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½
2,000	do	78
4,000	Gal. & C. 1st M.	101¼
8,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	93¼
2,000	Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.	98
5,000	C. & M. 1st M.	88
5000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	100
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	89¼
5,000	do	89¼
2,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st	79¼
1,000	Long Dock Bs.	97
1,600	Morris & Es. 1st M.	97¼
21	Bk. of Com'ce	115¼
10	Cen. Nat. Bank	103
325	Adams Ex. Co.	78
50	do	77¾
30	Fourth National	104
30	Imp. & Trad. B'k	116
300	Canton Co. b10	53¼
400	do	52¾
100	do b10	53¼
50	do	52
200	do	52¾
300	West. U. Tel.	37¾
100	Pacific Mail	107⅞
10	do	107¾
100	do	107⅝
500	do b60	107⅞
1100	do	107
100	do s60	106¾
300	do	106⅝
500	do s60	106⅜
100	do s67	106⅛
100	do s30	106¼
200	Atlantic Mail	103
100	Am. Coal	50
400	Boston W. P.	19
2	Am. Ex. Co.	74½
110	Mer. U. Ex.	37
100	do	37¾
200	do	37¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	123
500	do	123⅛
200	do	123⅝
400	Erie R.	74⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.	139
100	do	139⅛
16	do	139⅛
300	Reading R.	92⅛
200	do	92⅝
100	do	92¾
100	do	92⅞
200	Harlem R. R.	124
200	Harlem R. Pf.	123
100	M. So. & N. I. R.	87
100	do	87¼
600	do	87¾
345	Illinois Cen.	135
1100	do	135¼
700	Clev. & Pitts	93⅜
400	do	93⅞
500	do	94
500	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	101
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	61⅛
500	Chic. & N. W. R.	72¾
102	Chic. & N.W. R. Pf.	72½
200	do	72½
200	do	72⅝
100	do b30	73
300	Clev. & Tol.	103
200	do	103¼
300	do b10	103⅛
200	do	102⅞
100	Chi. & R. I.	96⅛
500	Mil. & St. Paul	49⅜
300	do	49¼
400	do b30	49⅜
100	do b15	49⅜
100	M. & St. P. Pf.	64⅞
100	Chic. B. & Q. R.	140
110	New-Jersey Cen. R	115
800	P., F. W. & C.	100⅛
1500	O. & Miss. R.	29⅜
200	do b30	29⅛
500	do	29⅜
100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	20

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '68, R.	108
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New Issue	105¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60¾
2,000	do	60¾
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]
27,000	do	100
5,000	B., N.Y. & E. 2d M	87
15	Bank of Commerce	115¾
100	Canton Co.	53¾
100	West U. Tel.	37¾
300	Quick. Min. Co.	24¾
100	do	25
200	do	25¼
200	do	24¾
300	N. Y. Cen.	123⅜
100	do	123⅝
350	Pac. Mail	107¾
10	do	107¼
100	do	107½
50	do b30	107⅞
200	At. Mail	100
200	Adams Express	78¾
200	U. S. Ex. Co.	78¾
200	Mer. U. Ex.	37¾
50	Erie R.	75
200	do	74¾
500	do b30	75
100	Hud. R. R.	140
500	Reading R.	92⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts	94⅛
100	Ill. Central R.	135⅜
300	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	72⅝
100	do	72½
200	Clev. & Tol.	103⅜
400	do	103
100	Mil. & St. P.	49⅜
300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64¾
200	do b30	64⅝
100	Ohio & M. R.	30⅛
200	do	30
100	do b30	30⅛
200	P. F. W. & C.	100
10	N. J. Cen. R.	115
100	do	114⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co	52⅞
100	do b3	52¾
200	Adams Ex. Co.	78
100	U. S. Ex. Co. b10	78¾
100	do	78⅛
100	Pacific M.	107⅜
100	do b30	107⅝
400	do	107⅜
100	Atlantic Mail	101⅝
50	West. Union T.	37⅜
300	do	37
100	do	36⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	123⅝
800	Erie R.	74⅜
500	Hud. R. R.	139
200	Reading R. b3	92⅝
100	Mil. & St. Paul	49⅛
200	M. & St. P. Pf.	64⅛
200	Pitts., F. W. & C.	100⅛
200	M. S. & N. I.	86⅞
100	do b10	87
100	do	87
100	Ohio & Miss R.	29⅞
400	Clev. & Pitts	93
100	do	93⅛
400	Clev. & Tol.	102⅞
200	do c	103⅛
300	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. R.	61⅛
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72½
300	do	72⅜
200	do	72¼
200	do s15	72⅜
300	do b3	72⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Canton Co. b10	53⅜
300	do	53¾
20	Am. Ex	75¾
20	do	75
100	Wells, Fargo & Co.	37½
300	Adams Ex.	78⅛
100	do	78¾
100	do b10	78⅛
200	do c	78
200	do	78⅛
200	Mer. U. Ex.	37⅛
500	do	37⅛
100	Quick. Min.	24¾
100	Mariposa Min. Co.	8⅜
800	Pacific Mail	107⅞
1100	do	108
400	do s30	108
100	do	108⅛
400	do	108⅛
640	Atlantic Mail	101⅛
100	W. U. Tel.	37
100	do b30	37⅛
1600	Erie Railroad	74⅝
1800	do	74⅞
300	do	75
200	do b10	75
800	do b3	75
500	N. Y. Cen. b3	123⅝
300	Reading R.	92⅝
100	M. & St. P.	49⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64⅝
400	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅛
100	do	30⅛
100	P. Ft. W. & C.	100⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I. b3	87⅛
1800	Clev. & Pitts	94⅛
200	do c	94⅛
200	do s5	94⅛
200	do b3	94⅛
1200	Clev. & Tol.	103⅜
200	C., R. I. & P.	96⅞
1200	Chic. & N. W.	61⅛
300	do	60⅞
1200	do	61⅛
200	do	61⅛
600	do	61⅛
100	do	61
600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72⅜
200	do	72⅜
500	do b3	72⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

1300	Canton Co.	53⅝
200	do s60	53½
50	Amer. Ex.	75¾
100	Adams Ex. Co. s60	78⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	37⅛
25	Pacific Mail	107⅞
100	do b10	107⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	123⅝
100	do	123⅝
2600	Erie R.	74⅝
500	do s60	74⅞
200	do s5	74⅝
400	Harlem R. R.	124⅜
200	Reading R.	92⅝
100	do	92⅝
100	do	93
100	Mil. & St. P. b10	49⅜
100	P., F. W. & Ch.	100
200	Ohio & Miss R.	30⅛
100	do	30
800	do	30⅛
800	do	30
800	Mich. S. & N. I.	87
200	Clev. & Pitts.	94⅛
200	do b10	94⅜
100	Atlantic Mail	100
800	Cl. & Tol.	103⅛
800	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅞
3500	Chic. & N. W. R.	60¾
100	do	60⅝
200	do b10	60⅜
800	do	6.⅜
400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72⅜

Friday, Jan. 17—P. M.

The Gold Room sales of the day were ⅛@1 ℘ cent. lower than last night. The early sales were at 138⅜@138½@138¼ ℘ cent. There was subsequently, about noon, a reaction to 138⅞@139 ℘ cent., from which the later changes were to 138⅝@¾ ℘ cent. The Cash Gold is abundant, and pretty full rates of interest are paid to carry over balances. The Room was quite free from Washington rumors to-day. The Foreign Exchanges were weaker up to 2 o'clock, on the basis of 109⅜ ℘ cent. for 60-day Bills on London. Later in the day the rate was 109⅝ for 60 days, and 109⅞@110 for short-sight, with rather a firmer feeling.

The market for Money steady at easy rates, 5@6 ℘ cent. to the Stock Exchange Brokers, and from 5 to 7 ℘ cent. for carrying over Gold balances.

The Public Funds were generally firm in prices, but the market less active than yesterday. The offerings of the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, May and November, are not very free, and holders unwilling at the late Board to accept the rates of the forenoon. The new 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July, are also held with much steadiness.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange had a better tone than yesterday, and a partial advance was made in the prices of the New-York and Western Roads, New-York Central being the firmest among the former, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Michigan Southern among the latter. The Miscellaneous Shares were again firm on Canton Company, and weak in price, though active in the present downward speculation, in Pacific Mail Company. A large business was done in the latter for cash and on seller's option at 108@107⅞@106⅞@108⅛@107⅛@107⅞ ℘ cent. The bearish interest in the Stock is said to be going on the chance of no quarterly Dividend in February. Atlantic Mail sold at par. There was some considerable business in Quicksilver at 24⅞@25. The Express Stocks were steady. Western Telegraph dull.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. There was less spirit in the Railways than earlier in the day. The Public Funds closed firm and Gold steady at 138⅝ ℘ cent.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅛	102⅛	Missouris	100	100
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109⅛	109¾	Northwest	61¼	60⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	105⅝	105⅝	N. West Pref	72⅜	72⅜
N. Y. Central	123	123⅝	Rock Island	96⅛	96⅞
Erie	74⅜	74⅛	Fort Wayne	100	100⅛
Hudson	139	139⅛	W. U. Telegraph	37⅝	37⅛
Reading	92⅝	92⅝	St. Paul Pref	64	64⅛
Mich. Southern	86⅞	87⅛	St. Paul Com	49⅝	49⅛
Ohio and Miss	29⅞	30	Pacific Mail	108	107⅞
Pittsburgh	93⅜	94	American Gold	139¼	138⅞
Tenn 6s, new	61	6.¾	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6s coup., 1868	107	5-20 cou., small; 1867	106
6s reg., 1881	109¾	5-20 coup., 1867	105⅝
6s coup., 1881	109⅝	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	106
5-20s reg., 1862	106	5 ℘ cent. regist'd, 1871	116
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109⅛	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	117
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107	10-40 registered, 1874	102⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅜
5-20 reg., 1865, n. is	105⅝	7 3-10 2d series	105⅜
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	105⅝	7 3-10 3d series	105⅜
5-20 reg., 1867	105⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c., 1870	101⅛	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1879	99⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	106	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	106	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1868	101	Illinois War Loan	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	101	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	101	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	101	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c	63⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Tennessee new bds	60⅜
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1878	101	Tennessee 6s, new bds	53
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	92⅛	Virginia 6s, ex coup	43
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	92⅛	Virginia 6s, n. b	41
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	100⅛	North Carolina 6s, x.c	49⅜
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	100⅛	North Car. 6s, n. b	49
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅛	Missouri 6s	99⅛
Illinois reg. 1860	99⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	84⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	98
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	Rhode Island 6s	98
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Bank of North Am'a	101
Merchants'	112½	Hanover	108
Mechanics'	116	Irving	105
America	135	Metropolitan	126½
City	180	Shoe and Leather	109½
Phenix	104	Continental	100
Tradesmen's	137	St. Nicholas	106
Fulton	156	Marine	140
National	107	Commonwealth	104
Seventh Ward	107	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
State of New-York	107	Park	140½
Commerce	115	Central National	103
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Fourth National	103
Ocean	100	Ninth National	102½
American Exchange	114	Oriental Bank	135½
Bank of the Repub.	111		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 5s, 1883	92	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	66½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	120	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	120	Gal. & Chi. extended	101½
Erie 1st Mort. extd	102	Chi. & R. I. & P is	93⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	102½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	98½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101½	Cleve & P. 3d M con	90
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	110	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st M	109	Chi. & Alton S. F.	97
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	99	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	99
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	95	Chi. & Alton S. F., in	92½
Alton & T. H. 1st M. pf.	85	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	78½	Pennsula R. R. bonds	77
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	84½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Exten. B.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	96	Mar. & Cin 1st M.	85
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	96	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Han. & St. J. con	80	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	67½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	91	Bos., Hart. & Erie 1st	59
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	91½		

Mr. De Witt Clinton, late of Browne & Clinton, has formed a new Stock Exchange firm with Mr. W. E. Jackson, under the style of Jackson & Clinton, No. 38 Broad-street.

Earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for the first week in January: 1868, $85,245; 1867, $78,618. Increase, $6,627.

The Michigan Southern Road in the second week in January shows a large gain. The figures are: 1867, $70,136; 1868, $83,790. Increase, $13,654.

The Chicago and Northwestern Road earned in the second week in January: 1867, $173,444 66; 1868, $159,903 37. Decrease, $13,451 29.

The Annual Report of the Reading Company shows the following results in 1867 as compared with the previous year:

Traffic.	1867. Nov. 30.	1866. Nov. 30.
Coal 3,446,896 tons	$6,404,878	$8,245,697
Passengers, 345,970	1,005,647	1,026,217
Goods, 1,186,896 tons	1,525,551	1,421,539
Mail and miscellaneous	170,420	209,363
In gross	$9,106,496	$10,902,819
Expenses	6,266,434	6,738,747
Profits	$2,840,062	$4,164,072
Net profits of 1867 as above		$2,840,062
Add surplus from previous year		1,724,768
Add avails of S. Fund in Stock		320,000
Total dividend fund		$4,084,480
July, 1867, 5 ℘ cent cash and tax	$1,315,224	
Jan., 1868, 5 ℘ cent. scrip and tax	1,315,224—	2,630,448
Carried forward to 1868		$1,454,032

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,043,379 43; total payments, $753,207 83; balance, $102,263,137 31. The receipts include for Customs $193,000; for Gold Notes, 592,000.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,541,326, against $2,221,003 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	389	$170,970	702	$287,402	306	$129,261
Man. of Cotton	529	165,715	902	231,856	341	106,375
Man. of Silk	158	141,332	123	120,658	52	78,208
Man. of Flax	461	120,433	446	117,036	750	177,416
Miscellaneous	334	111,225	410	74,697	501	50,220
Total	1,869	$709,675	2,583	$831,651	1,950	$542,210
		831,651				709,675
Total entered		$1,541,326	Total marketed			$1,251,885

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Fort Wayne Company during the month of December ult., and of the earnings and expenses for the fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, 1867, as compared with the year 1866:

	1867.	1866.
From freight	$369,980	$343,559
From passengers	176,047	187,562
From express matter	8,307	7,300
From mail	7,825	7,825
From rent of railway	7,083	7,083
From miscellaneous	3,520	1,391
Total	$572,772	$555,222
Expenses	433,120	471,801
Net earnings	$139,652	$83,420
Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	$7,237,187	$7,467,217
Expenses from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	4,864,083	5,147,686
Net earnings for 12 months	$2,373,114	$2,319,531
Add profit of branches	$70,000	$55,460
Total net revenue	$2,443,114	$2,374,991

The publisher of the *Bankers' Magazine* in this City has issued, in an octavo volume, the Loan and Currency acts of Congress from March, 1842, to March, 1867; printed from the "Statutes at Large," with an analysis of the acts.

The Albany *Evening Journal* gives the following table showing the receipts of Lumber by the canals at Albany during the years named:

Years.	Boards and Scantling. Feet.	Shingles. M.	Timber. Cubic Feet.	Staves. Pounds.
1850	216,791,890	34,226	28,832	150,515,280
1851	260,238,003	34,136	110,200	115,087,290
1852	317,135,620	31,636	291,714	107,961,289
1853	393,726,073	27,586	19,916	118,668,750
1854	311,571,151	24,003	28,909	125,805,091
1855	245,921,652	57,210	24,104	140,225,285
1856	223,345,545	36,899	14,533	102,548,492
1857	180,097,629	71,004	85,104	158,264,629
1858	267,406,411	31,823	119,497	135,011,817
1859	291,771,762	48,756	70,381	114,070,503
1860	301,022,600	41,222	46,888	148,785,369
1861	162,952,500	31,782	44,754	143,784,500
1862	223,899,100	32,622	148,217	210,212,100
1863	243,611,300	21,223	307,700	146,746,300
1864	255,418,200	24,000	314,950	86,790,000
1865	258,998,400	24,048	136,150	25,046,000
1866	333,508,100	39,594	260,619	27,908,700
1867	382,883,955	26,880	62,705	31,460,271

And the following table showing the receipts of Lumber by the canals at tide-water during the years named:

Years.	Boards and Shingles. Feet.	Shingles. M.	Timber. Cubic Feet.	Staves. Pounds.
1850	425,095,400	1,868,100	1,666,300	202,224,000
1851	427,038,600	47,900	4,287,800	155,304,000
1852	542,428,800	62,300	4,003,900	145,508,700
1853	667,516,900	38,200	5,234,300	188,163,100
1854	340,794,600	32,800	3,494,300	178,868,000
1855	242,603,200	67,600	2,494,500	199,018,000
1856	206,431,200	61,800	2,927,800	162,856,000
1857	189,648,500	86,900	1,801,600	261,786,000
1858	238,637,000	54,600	1,269,400	202,244,000
1859	352,329,600	177,000	1,454,200	261,926,000
1860	377,688,500	63,400	1,299,890	282,910,000
1861	301,607,000	45,200	1,190,000	264,228,000
1862	412,105,800	49,800	2,506,800	357,030,000
1863	466,304,600	36,150	5,560,600	282,478,000
1864	495,287,400	130,232	4,121,110	286,380,000
1865	492,535,200	84,096	3,722,500	223,274,000
1866	641,555,400	54,528	4,084,800	290,060,000
1867	675,055,455	44,392	3,369,800	273,889,571

The Canal Auditor's estimate of the value of the above receipts at Albany is $11,853,086.

At a recent election for officers for the ensuing year of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, Gen. Wm. F. Smith was elected President, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Vice-President, Henry R. Bull, Treasurer.

Internal Revenue Decision.

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Jan. 8, 1868.

Sir—I reply to your letter of the 31st ultimo, that if a party sells land for the consideration of $5,000 actually paid to him, which he supposes to be the real value of the land, a five dollar stamp would be correct for the conveyance, although the property might turn out to be of higher value, and the nominal consideration mentioned is only $500.

The law would not go behind the actual consideration paid in good faith on the sale of real estate, unless it was manifestly greatly disproportionate to the real value. But, when the nominal consideration expressed in a deed is less than what is actually paid, the stamp should be based on the latter amount. When a valuable but inadequate consideration is intentionally received, a succession tax is incurred for the balance, unless the purchaser is the wife of the seller. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

George Q. Erskine, Collector of Internal Revenue, Milwaukie, Wis.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Ann-st., William-st., n. e. cor., 27.1x55.11	nom.
7th-st., s. s., 137 ft. e. 1st-av., 25x90.10½	13,000
10th-st., n. s., 22 ft. east Dry Dock-st., 42x75	[illegible]
11th-st., (East,) No. 230, 18.9x94.8	6,000
29th-st., (West,) No. 316, 25x98.9	[illegible]
29th-st., (West,) No. 318	[illegible]
30th-st., n. s., 187.10½ e. 4th-av., 18.8¾x98.9	16,000
35th-st., east, s. s., 184 ft. e. Lexington-av., 97.7x149	nom.
38th-st., s. s., 229.6 ft. e. 3d-av., ½ share, 21x34	[illegible]
42d-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. Madison-av., 25x100.5	19,000
45th-st., n. s. 125 ft. w. 2d-av., 25x100.5	8,000
52d-st., 3d-av., s. e. corner, 80.10x24.10	[illegible]
52d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. 9th-av., 25x100	4,000
53d-st., n. s., 193.9 ft. e. 7th-av., 18.9x100.5	9,000
85th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. 5th-av., 25x112.2	5,000
116th-st., n. s., 552.4 w. 3d-av., front, 16.8	6,000
116th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. 6th-av., 10 l., 250x100.11	15,000
119th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. 5th-av., 150x100.11	6,000
140th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. 6th-av., 25x100	600
143d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. 7th-av., 199.10x125	8,000
9th-av., w. s., 39.6 ft. s. 28th-st., 48.2x72.9x15.10x64x16.11½x119.9	nom.
11th-av., 106th-st., s. w. cor., 4 l., 100x100.11	12,000

Leases Recorded.

Greenwich-st., No. 349, four years	1,600
Liberty-st., No. 128, three years	1,400
Broadway, No. 162 Broadway, No. 164, upper part, five years	14,000
Orchard-st., No. 189, basement and first floor, five years	[illegible]
Washington-st., No. 724, three years	[illegible]
Third-av., No. 146, rear of lot, 26x40, seven years	[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Braxton-st., s. w. s., 197.10 ft. s. e. 7th-av., 100x150	2,600
Clymer-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. Bradford-av., 25x51.10x63	700
Court-st., Harrison-st., s. w. cor., 43x100x11.3x100.3	nom.
Court-st., s. e. s., 40 ft. w. Atlantic-st., 20x80	9,250
Court-st., s. e. s., 60 ft. w. Atlantic-st., 20x80	6,250
Douglas-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. Howard-av., 25x100	300
Tompkins-st., w. s. 168 ft. n. Auburn-pl., 100x120	6,000
Herkimer-st., n. s. 150 ft. w. Utica-av., 25x100	500
Hooper-st., Wythe-av., n. e. cor., 41x90	1,500
Hooper-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. Marcy-av., 4 l., 100x53.11x107x76.1	2,500
Jackson-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. Graham-av., 25x100	1,600
Kent-av., w. s., 19.11 ft. s. Division-av., (½ share,) lot extending to an l 142 feet along bulkhead; l. 71.8x32x23x—x142x90.6	60,000
The same, half share of	120,000
The same, one-eighth share of	30,000
The same, three-fifth share of	109,300
Mesarole-st., n. s., 150 feet — Leonard-st., h. l., 25x100	nom.
Pacific-st., s. s., 135 feet e. Smith-st., h. l., 22x100	6,250
Quincy-st., s. s., 225 feet e. Yates-av., 25x100	[illegible]
Quincy-st., s. s., 225 feet e. Yates-av., 25x100	[illegible]
Rutledge-st., n. s., 122 ft. e. Bedford-av., 61x100	1,600
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 231 ft. e. Court-st., h. l., 16.6¼x70.9	nom.
Union-st., e. s., 297 ft. e. Henry-st., h. l., 20x100	4,000
2d-st., (S.) s. s., 183 ft. w. 4th-st., 21.5x90	4,500
3d-st. (N.) adjng. lot No. 99, h. l., 25x80.6	3,000
5th-st., 5th-av., s. e. cor., 42x97.10¾x58x25x100x100.22.10½	4,0[illegible]
DeKalb-av., cor. Schenck-st., 4 lots, 100x108, quit-claim	nom.
DeKalb-av., s. s., 150 ft. e. Marcy-av., 25x100	3,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 136 ft. w. Lafayette-av., 20.3x80	1,500
Hamilton-av., e. s., 117 ft. n. e. Huntington-st., 25x78x44x25x54.6	1,400
Howard-av., e. s., 84.2 ft. n. Bergen-st., 25x100	200
Myrtle-av., s. s., 85.3 ft. e. Adelphi-st., h. l., 20.5x80	3,000
Throop-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. Stockton-st., h. l., 20x100	6,000
Tompkins-av., w. s., 44 ft. n. Quincy-st., 100x112.9x—x126.7½	nom.
Tomkins-av., Hickory-st., s. w. cor., 29.4x126.2x46.9x125	nom.
Tompkins-av., w. s., 83 ft. n. Quincy-st., 82.7x100.10½x68.9x100	4,200
5th-av., s. e. s., 42 ft. s. w. 5th-st., 105x37.7½x47x3 inches x58x97.10½	6,250

LEASES.

Water-st., No. 148, store, &c., 3 years	$240
1st-st., (south,) corner 7th-st., house 1 year	[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Belleville.

Quarry-st., e. s. 200 ft. William-st., 50x100	[illegible]

Newark.

Court-st., Pine-st., s. w. corner, 78x100	8,000
Division-lane, w. s., adj. Van Antwerp's, 50x71.6	4,500
Summer-av., e. s. 37 ft. 4th-av., 50x100	1,250

Hudson City.

Angeline-st., Lots Nos. 46, 47, 48	800
Lots Nos. 1 to 13 inclusive, and No. 37, Block B, adjoining reservoir	12,000

Jersey City.

5th-st., (South,) s. s., 125 feet w. Monmouth-st, 25x100	1,500

Lafayette.

Washington-av., s. s., 200 ft. n. Maple-st., 75x100	3,150

Elizabeth.

Broad-st., w. s., (4 courses) 268x101x168x81	4,250
Walnut-st., e. s., between Magnolia and Mary sts., 50x127	[illegible]
Lot No. 22, Block No. 13, Merritt's map	500
Lot No. 24, Block No. 13, Merritt's map	[illegible]
Lots Nos. 62, 64, Block No. 62 (Elizabethport,)	7,500
Lots Nos. 13, 15, Block F, Niles map	350

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 17, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	5	Barley, bushels	1,750
Flour, bbls.	7,472	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	300	Pork, bbls.	80
Cornmeal, bags	5,545	Cut Meats, pkgs.	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	750	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	25,579	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	261
Rye, bushels	500	Whisky, bbls.	135
Oats, bushels	11,193	Petroleum, bbls.	[illegible]

ASHES—Continue in request at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at former rates.

BRICKS—Have been steady, but in limited request.

CANDLES—Have been in very moderate demand at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—Has been in pretty fair request at steady prices, including Java at 25c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17c.; Rio 11¾c.@17¼c.; Native Ceylon, 18¼c.@20¼c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—An unusually brisk business has been transacted to-day, at a pretty general advance of ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb. The export inquiry has been quite active. The speculative demand has been animated. Spinners have been buying moderately. The market closes strong and buoyant, with very little available, especially of even running middling grade, at our revised quotations. The aggregate sales since our last have been 10,252 bales, including 7,327 bales to shippers, 696 bales to spinners, 1,579 bales to speculators, and 658 bales in transit. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	15½	15¾	15¾@16
Good Ordinary	16	16¼	16½@16¾
Low Middling	16½	16¾	17 @17¼
Middling	17½	17¾	17¾@18
Good Middling	18	18¼	18½@18¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	17,904
Receipts last week	26,069
Receipts preceding week	19,030
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	272,390
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,871
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,451
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,451
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,436
Exports since Sept. 1	153,920
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,580
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,030
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	61,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,060
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	964,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	888,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,479
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	530,000
Exports same time 1866-7	375,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	350,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	[illegible]

FISH—The market is devoid of animation; prices are essentially unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull to-day though quoted off again, in some instances, 5c.@15c. ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,650 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 30@$9 10; very inferior to fair ordinary so called extra State at $9 40@$10; common to choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 10@$10 90, chiefly at $10 50@$10 75 for straight lots; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 60@$10 60 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 30@$9 10
Extra State	9 40@10 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 30@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 65@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 60@14 50
Extra Genesee	10 90@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@16 00

Southern Flour continues quiet at drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., at $9 70@$11 30 for common to fair, and $11 35@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited request at $7 30@$9 30 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Corn Meal is in rather more demand at $6 20 for City, $6 10@$6 20 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 10 for Western, and $6 37@$6 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,650 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 50, and very choice at $13 75 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is plenty, quiet and depressed at $3 75@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted rather more attention, chiefly from shippers and speculators, and prices have been quoted rather firmer for desirable lots, particularly of Spring, which have been quite sparingly offered. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,000 bushels, including fair No. 1 Spring at $2 48 delivered; straight No. 2 do. at $2 41½@$42, in store; Red Pennsylvania at $2 65; and White California at $3 10, ₱ bushel. Corn has been in fair supply and demand, opening buoyantly but closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at $1 36@$1 36½ for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 25@$1 30 for New Mixed Western; $1 22@$1 24 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 22@$1 28 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been sparingly purchased at from $1 69@$1 77 ₱ bushel. Barley has been firm but quiet; sales, 4,000 bushels, at $1 88@$1 90 for State, and $2 10 for Canada West ₱ bushel; Barley Malt sold to the extent of 3,000 bushels, at $1 85 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand at essentially unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 56,500 bushels Western at 86c.@87c., chiefly at 86½c., in store, and 88 afloat, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted about steady, with a very moderate inquiry.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair demand since our last, at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 55 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@$1 15 for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quite dull at about previous figures.

HIDES—Have been quoted firm, but have been inactive.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate demand at about former rates, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@50c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern, common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 20c.@50c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 50c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c., ₱ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: The improved demand, noticed in our circular of last week, seems to have been only of a temporary nature, and the market is again dull and drooping. Another invoice this week, of over 1,000 bales, from Europe, has probably been the direct cause of bringing about this depression in the trade, and holders, in consequence, have submitted to a decline of about 5c. ₱ lb. Should there be no immediate reaction, and should foreign arrivals continue to any great extent, importers would do well to leave their hops in bond, as there may yet be a better market for them on the other side than here, in which event they can save the duty and re-ship. Late reports from the various Continental markets show three-quarters of the Bavarian crop to have been bought up on the 1st of January, the remainder of the crop then being held for higher values. Now, if it be true, as reported, that the London brewers have been buying only from hand to mouth, and none of them secured their supply for the season, we think they will require the balance of the Continental crop, and much more, to carry them through. That they have already scoured the Continental markets and secured the best Hops is clearly shown by the rubbish we are now receiving from that country. Everything in the shape of Foreign Hops received now-a-days are called "Bavarians," while probably not over one-half ever saw that country; otherwise, the splendid reputation old Bavaria has so long enjoyed and merited in the production of her fine Hops is being much impaired. Imports into New-York for the week ending Jan. 15: From London, 389 bales; from Liverpool, 317 bales; from Bremen, 304 bales; from Hamburg, 145 bales; from Antwerp, 6 bales. Total, 1,161 bales. Down to Dec. 28 there was no change in the London market, inactivity still prevailing. After the holidays an improvement was anticipated."

LEATHER—Has been in very moderate request at previous figures.

LUMBER—Has been in limited demand at unchanged quotations.

LIME—Rockland continues in very moderate demand at $1 50 for Common, and $1 85 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Have been quiet but firm, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@40c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in request, including Spirits Turpentine at 53c.@54½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $3 90; Resin at $2 87@$6 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 05@$3 37; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand at steady rates, including Crude Whale at 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 78c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 23@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 12@1 18 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet and somewhat irregular in price, at 10¼c.@10⅝c. for Crude in bulk; 16¼c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 43½c.@44c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand and rather steadier in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $21 12@$21 15, closing at $21 12 for Old Mess; $21 81@$21 87, closing at $21 87, cash, for New Mess; $18 87@$19 25 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,250 bbls. for forward delivery, including new Mess, February delivery, seller's option, at $22 12@$22 15; March, seller, $22 12@$22 20 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request, at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet at less buoyant rates; sales 270 boxes at 10⅜c.@10½c. Cumberlands, 11¼c.@11½c. for Short Ribs, and 11c.@11½c. for long rib, and 12¾c. for Short Clear, ₱ lb. Lard is in less demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 550 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12¾c.@13½c., ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand at 9½c.@9⅝c., for City, and 8½c.@9¼c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c. for country, ₱ lb. Beef has been in active request at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $17@$21 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 1,450 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in less request, chiefly for export, including Prime Mess at $31@$35 50, and India Mess at $36@$38, ₱ tierce; sales 140 tcs. Beef Hams continue in fair demand at from $28 25@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 370 bbls. Butter has been in good request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in very light supply and demand at buoyant prices; Carolina $10 25@$11 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at previous quotations; including Clover at 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been very dull within our former range.

SUGARS—Have been in slack request at unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 315 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11¼c.@13c.; an invoice of Pernambuco at 12c.; 585 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 14¾c.@16⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 69,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅞c.@11¼c.; 73,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13¼c., the latter rate for 30,000 lbs. FAIRBANKS, PECK & Co.'s prime Chicago; 52,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

TOBACCO—Has been very quiet since our last. Sales 58 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—has been very quiet and irregular in price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 5,400 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d., by sail, and ½d.@⅝d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 300 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 1,500 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 450 boxes Bacon, by sail, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@¾d. ₱ lb. Room is unusually scarce and shippers are very firm in their views. Hence engagements are much restricted. A considerable portion of the Liverpool business already mentioned has been transacted for the steamers of the coming week.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 17, 1868.

MEATS.

Moderate supplies and high prices are the rule, to-day, on a very dull market.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb.	$ 25	@ 35
Beef, chuck-roast, ₱ lb.	12½	@ 25
Beef, round, ₱ lb.	20	@ 25
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb.	20	@ 25
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb.	32	@ 40
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb.	25	@ 32
Beef, coarse cuts, ₱ lb.	10	@ 18
Beef, corned, ₱ lb.	15	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ₱ lb.	25	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1 50
Lambs, ₱ lb.	10	@ 20
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb.	12	@ 18
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb.	9	@ 15
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb.	15	@ 25
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb.	12	@ 20
Mutton, by the carcass, ₱ lb.	9	@ 15
Pigs, roasting, each	2 00	@3 50
Pork, joints, ₱ lb.	14	@ 16
Pork steaks, ₱ lb.	14	@ 18
Pork, corned, ₱ lb.	13	@ 15
Bacon, ₱ lb.	16	@ 20
Hams, ₱ lb.	16	@ 20
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	12	@ 15
Veal, hind-quarters, ₱ lb.	18	@ 28
Veal, fore-quarters, ₱ lb.	10	@ 15
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb.	30	@ 38
Veal, fillets, ₱ lb.	30	@ 38
Veal, loins, ₱ lb.	18	@ 28
Sausages, country made, ₱ lb.	14	@ 16
Lard, ₱ lb.	15	@ 18
Suet, ₱ lb.	14	@ 18
Haslets, each	4	@ 8
Hearts, each	15	@ 25
Sweet Breads ₱ dozen	2 50	@3 75
Tripe, ₱ lb.	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers report a very slow sale for stock of all kinds, though in most instances, prices lean in favor of buyers.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Capons, ₱ lb.	30	@ 35
Chickens, ordinary to extra ₱ lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickens, broiling, ₱ pair	75	@1 25
Ducks, ₱ lb.	27	@ 30
Ducks, wild, ₱ pair	50	@1 75
Ducks, Canvas Back, ₱ pair	3 00	@3 50
Geese, ₱ lb.	16	@ 25
Partridges, ₱ pair	87	@1 25
Pigeons, Squab ₱ dozen	4 00	@5 00
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	87	@1 00
Quail, ₱ dozen	2 50	@3 00
Rabbits, ₱ pair	50	@ 75
Turkeys, ₱ lb.	26	@ 30
Venison, ₱ lb.	15	@ 25

FISH.

Business is very unsatisfactory in this line also Supplies are moderate; prices firm and buoyant.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, ₱ lb.	$ 20	@ 25
Blackfish, ₱ lb.	18	@ 20
Catfish, ₱ lb.	12	@
Crabs, hard, ₱ dozen	30	@ 40
Cod, ₱ lb.	10	@ 12
Codfish, steak, ₱ lb.	12	@ 15
Cod, dried, ₱ lb.	10	@ 15
Eels, ₱ lb.	20	@ 25
Flounders, ₱ lb.	12	@ 15
Frost Fish, ₱ lb.	12	@ 15
Haddock, ₱ lb.	10	@ 12
Halibut, ₱ lb.	8	@ 10
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb.	25	@ 30
Herrings, smoked, ₱ lb.	16	@ 20
Lobsters, ₱ lb.	10	@ —
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb.	15	@ 18
Oysters, ₱ 100	75	@2 50
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	1 75	@2 50
Perch, ₱ lb.	12	@ 20
Pickerel, ₱ lb.	15	@ 20
Pike, ₱ lb.	15	@ 20
Salmon, fresh, ₱ lb.	50	@ 65
Salmon, smoked, ₱ lb.	30	@ 35
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb.	25	@ 30
Salmon Trout, ₱ lb.	23	@ 28
Scollops, ₱ quart	25	@ 30
Smelts, ₱ lb.	20	@ 25
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ lb.	15	@ 18
Sunfish, ₱ lb.	12	@ 15
Turtle, ₱ lb.	18	@ 25
White Fish, ₱ lb.	18	@ 20

VEGETABLES.

The market is less liberally stocked, and prices are generally quoted higher; but there is not much doing in the line.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Beets, ₱ half peck	$ 40	@ 50
Cabbages, each	10	@ 20
Carrots, ₱ bunch	4	@ 6
Celery, ₱ bunch	12	@ 18
Cranberries, ₱ quart	15	@ 18
Chicory, ₱ head	5	@ 6
Feticus, ₱ quart	10	@ 15
Garlic, ₱ bunch	18	@ 20
Horse-Radish, ₱ lb.	12	@ 15
Lettuce, ₱ head	12	@ 18
Leeks, ₱ bunch	8	@ 10
Oyster Plant, ₱ bunch	10	@ 15
Onions, ₱ peck	75	@1 25
Onions, ₱ quart	10	@ 20
Parsley, ₱ bunch	8	@ 10
Parsnips, ₱ dozen	25	@ 35
Peppers, ₱ bunch	8	@ 10
Potatoes, ₱ bbl.	4 75	@5 50
Potatoes, ₱ peck	70	@ 87
Potatoes, sweet, ₱ peck	1 25	@1 50
Sage and Thyme, ₱ bunch	3	@ 5
Spinnach, ₱ half peck	35	@ 40
Squashes, ₱ lb.	—	@ 10
Turnips, new, ₱ half peck	18	@ 25

FRUIT.

All kinds have been quiet at our quotations.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ₱ lb.	$ 48	@ 53
Apples, ₱ half peck	35	@ 60
Apples, Lady, ₱ half peck	1 25	@1 50
Bananas, ₱ dozen	50	@1 25
Chestnuts, ₱ quart	18	@ 30
Currants, Zante, ₱ lb.	20	@ 35
Dates, ₱ lb.	12	@ 20
Figs, ₱ lb.	25	@ 35
Grapes, ₱ lb.	20	@ 65
Hazel Nuts, ₱ quart	8	@ 10
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	12	@ 15
Lemons, ₱ doz.	15	@ 50
Melons and Pumpkins, each	10	@ 75
Oranges, ₱ doz.	25	@1 00
Raisins, ₱ lb.	18	@ 25

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter and Cheese are steady in price but not active. Eggs are scarce and dear, with a moderate call for them.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, prime to fancy new, ₱ lb.	$ 50	@ 55
Butter, fair to very good ₱ lb.	43	@ 48
Butter, cooking, ₱ lb.	28	@ 40
Cheese, ₱ lb.	16	@ 18
Eggs, selected, ₱ doz.	55	@ 60
Honey, White Clover, ₱ can	75	@1 00
Honey, White Clover, ₱ bottle	30	@ 35
Honey, Comb, ₱ lb.	38	@ 40

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$6 00	@ 7 50
Coke, ₱ chaldron	3 00	@ 3 50
Coffee, Green, ₱ lb.	25	@ 35
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ₱ lb.	30	@ 42
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ₱ lb.	30	@ 40
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ₱ lb.	10	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family ₱ bbl.	14 00	@17 50
Flour, Family, ₱ 25 lb. bags	1 50	@ 2 25
Meal, Corn, ₱ 7 lb. bags	25	@ 30
Meal, Oat, ₱ lb.	7	@ 9
Milk, ₱ quart	10	@ 12
Molasses, ₱ gallon	70	@ 1 25
Rice, ₱ lb.	10	@ 14
Soap, by the box, ₱ lb.	9	@ 11
Sugar, brown and light, ₱ lb.	13	@ 15
Sugar, refined, ₱ lb.	16	@ 19
Syrup, ₱ gallon	1 00	@ 1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ₱ lb.	75	@ 1 25
Teas, Green, ₱ lb.	90	@ 2 00
Teas, Mixed, ₱ lb.	65	@ 1 12½

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEGLECTED CHILDREN OF NEW-YORK CITY—What can be done for their relief? "The New-York Sunday-school Missionary Union" will hold a public meeting in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (Allen-st., near Grand,) on SABBATH EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., and WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Esq. All interested in the cause are cordially invited to attend.
THEO. A. BROUWER, Chairman of Committee.

THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN COMMISSIONS, whose object is to aid the whole Church in the work of evangelizing the masses, will hold their first public meeting in Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Church, in Pierrepont-st., (Dr. Eddie's.) The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Drs. CROSBY, BUDINGTON and E. G. ANDREWS and GEO. H. STUART, Esqs., of Philadelphia. No collection.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday-school Missionary Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held in the church (corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av.,) SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Brief reports will be presented, and addresses by Rev GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of the City Missions, and by Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, Pastor of the church. Singing by the children under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—(Rutgers College, above 41st-st.)—Divine service on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. THOS. K. CONRAD, will preach in the morning, and Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., in the evening. The choir of the Holy Apostles will furnish the music at the evening service. The anthem is, "O Thou that tellest good tidings," &c.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—First service will be held in the new church edifice, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Morning, Ordination to the Priesthood by the Bishop; sermon by the Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D. Afternoon, sermon by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D.

CHAPEL OF THE "SHEPHERD'S FLOCK" of the Church of the Ascension, No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. JOHN WM. TRIMBLE, minister in charge: Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach in this chapel Sunday evening, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

THE OPENING SERVICES OF THE New Mission Chapel of the Anthon Memorial Church, 68th-st., near Broadway, will be held on SUNDAY, Jan. 19, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., and others.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *My Grace is Sufficient for You.* All seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION.—OLIVET Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., below 2d-av., Rev. GEORGE PORTER, from London, (long connected with Rev. Newman Hall's work among the masses,) will preach in the above chapel, at 7½ P. M. German preaching in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. All seats are free.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH COURSE OF LECTURES.—P. S. HENSON, of Philadelphia, on *Fools,* Jan. 22; J. HYATT SMITH, on *New-York to Jerusalem,* Feb. 6; H. M. GALLAHER, on *Ireland and the Irish,* Feb. 17. Course tickets, $1; single lecture, 50 cents.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 19th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at the corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M.; at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Service on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Dr. STOTT, and at 7½ P. M. a lecture on *The Religious Condition of China,* by Rev. J. L. NEVINS, Missionary.

ST. TIMOTHY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (seats free,) 54th-st., west of 8th-av., Rev. GEO. JARVIS GEER, D.D., Rector.—SUNDAY services 10½ o'clock A. M.; Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock P. M.; Children's service at 3½ o'clock. EVENING service 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in the above church by the Pastor, G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., on SUNDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., on *Faith in Connection with the Coming of the Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

REV. MR. SOUTHERLAND WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, Jan. 19, 1868.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

SECOND ADVENT MEETING—MORNING and afternoon, in the hall corner Grand and Allen sts. Elder WOODRUFF is expected to preach. All lovers of peace are invited, and all desiring salvation.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Congregation. Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 226 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

136TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.—All temperance societies in New-York and vicinity are invited to send delegates to the Union Convention THIS EVENING, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute.
Superintendents of Sunday-schools, teachers of public and private schools are invited to call at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, any hour from noon to 10 P. M., SATURDAYS, Jan. 18, 25, Feb. 1, 8 and 15, to coöperate in a grand celebration Feb. 22.
DAVID P. HOLTON, M. D.,
Corresponding Secretary of the Convention.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer-meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

THE PILGRIM—BUNYAN HALL—UNION-square—Nineteenth week and increased houses. At this moral and religious entertainment there are daily matinees at 2 and 4; evening, at 8 o'clock. Bunyan Hall is offered for rent Sundays and all hours not used by the Pilgrim.

REV. A. A. WILLETTS, D.D., OF PHILADELPHIA, will lecture in the United Presbyterian Church, 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at a quarter to eight. Subject—"*The Model Home, or a plea for Marriage and Domestic Joy.*" Tickets 50 cents.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH—AMITY-ST., near Macdougal.—Right Rev. Bishop CLARKSON, of Nebraska, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 19th inst. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. TWING and others. A collection will be made in aid of domestic missions. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. MAYNARD, trance medium, addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. A charity entertainment at same place given on the evening of 21st inst., consisting of dramatic readings, with vocal and instrumental music. Public invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-street, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject for the evening—*The Gulf between Christ and Christians.*

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION at 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Hon. HORACE GREELEY and Rev. J. S. WILLIS, an eloquent temperance advocate, of Philadelphia, Conference. Seats free.

REV. M. HALE SMITH WILL PREACH the next of his course of sermons on the London method of preaching Christ to the lowly, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY EVENING next. The Pastor, Dr. DOWLING, will preach in the forenoon. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. DAVID MITCHEL, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject for the morning—*The Household of Faith.* All welcome.

NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the chapel at 2½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 10½ A. M and at 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes.

RELIGION AMONG THE MASSES.—Rev. ISAAC S. HARTLEY will preach in the Sixth Avenue Union Reformed Church, opposite Amity-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on City Evangelization, or *The Work of the Church Among the Masses.*

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. Hours Sunday, 10½ A. M.; 4 P. M. Sunday-school 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

CHAPEL OF ZION CHURCH, 3D-AV. AND 39th-st. Free to all. Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE, Rector, Rev. JAMES MURRAY, Curate. SUNDAYS, 10½ and 7½, service and sermon. Sunday-school, 9 and 3; Infant-school at 9 and 2.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near 3d-av.—Rev. F. S. DE HASS, of Washington, D. C., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. B. H. GORHAM at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. Prayer meeting will follow the evening sermon.

MEETING OF SPIRITUALISTS AT Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st. Mrs. EMMA F. JAY BULLENE will speak, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Sociable, THURSDAY EVENING at 8.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Meeting MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock, in Baptist Church, 23d-st. near 6th-av. Subject for discussion—*Best Method of Illustrating the Lesson.*

OUR LORD IS COMING!—THE MESSENGER, S. S. SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Reasons for Expecting the Speedy Appearing of Christ.*

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. D. THOMPSON, late Missionary in China. Monthly Love Feast at 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE HARDEN CROWE will preach SUNDAY EVENING in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, southwest corner 8th-av. and 37th-st., at 7½ P. M. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service on SUNDAY, Jan. 19 at 10½ A. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Sermon by the Rector. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. CLARKE, Editor of *The Liberal Christian,* will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (at 7½ o'clock,) *The Seventh Millenary of the World's History,* &c. Families and others invited. Seats free.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, the 19th January, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. D. O. FERRIS, New-York Episcopal Conference. Prayer-meeting after preaching service in the evening. Public are invited to attend.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOPAL,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. ROMANS, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

TRINITY CHAPEL, WEST 25TH-ST., near Broadway.—Short musical service with sermon, every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. J. F. CLARK, of Boston Mass., will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, Jan. 19. Morning service at 10¾; evening at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-AV. AND 35TH-ST.—There will be Divine Service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

PHILOSOPHERS VS. MIRACLES.—THE subject of a lecture at the Laight-street Baptist Church, corner Varick-st., by Rev. ALFRED HARRIS, of Hoboken, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

ADVENT CHURCH, ROOM NO. 18 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 19th, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P.M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. G. W. LORD, MORNING and EVENING, Strangers invited.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY, GRAHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by limitation.
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
MALCOLM GRAHAM,
HENRY TOMES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the business under the firm of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, at No. 19 Maiden-lane and No. 22 John-st.
JACOB R. SCHUYLER,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
MALCOLM GRAHAM.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the City of New-York, under the firm name of RAMSEY, COLES & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
J. D. TREDWAY is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
JOHN J. M. RAMSEY,
J. L. COLES,
GEO. H. RAMSEY,
D. H. COLES,
J. D. TREDWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868. T. G. ASCOUGH.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of SMITH & MYERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. RANDON MYERS retiring. GAML. G. SMITH alone will sign in liquidation.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
F. RANDON MYERS.
Dated JAN. 1, 1868.
GAML. G. SMITH will continue the iron business at the same place, Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., New-York.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of BRADFORD & STANTON, for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, &c., at No. 22 William-st.
B. W. BRADFORD,
S. F. STANTON,
Members New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of GRAY, PRINCE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, gold, bonds, &c.
HENRY WINTHROP GRAY,
(late of N. & G. Griswold,)
J. D. PRINCE,
G. T. GREEN.
No. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of DANE, WESTLAKE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted in future under the firm name of S. B. UNDERHILL.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

MR. EDWARD McMANNUS, HAVING withdrawn from our employment, is no longer authorized to act on our behalf.
JAN. 16, 1868. WOTHERSPOON & CO.

FRANCIS H. GRAIN IS THIS DAY ADmitted a member of our firm.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

DICKENS' WORKS FREE!
SEE TO-DAY'S
NEW-YORK ALBION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

DICKENS' WORKS COMPLETE!
FOR THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
NEW-YORK ALBION.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

LAW CLERK WANTED.—ADDRESS O. F. Q., Box No. 109 Times Office, with qualifications, references and expectations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION FOR THE YEAR 1867.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Commissioners—James B. Nicholson, Owen W. Brennan, James Bowen, Isaac Bell.

Office of the Board: No. 1 Bond-st.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NO. 1 BOND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, in accordance with the Act passed April 17, 1860, respectfully submit their

ANNUAL REPORT.

There have been subsisted during the year 1867 90,815 persons, in the several institutions committed to their charge, to wit:

In the City Prisons	47,646
Penitentiary	2,311
Workhouse	16,135
Almshouses	4,033
Blind Asylum	99
Hospital of Incurables	204
Infant Hospital	1,535
Bellevue Hospital	6,573
Charity Hospital	6,855
Small-Pox Hospital	209
Fever Hospital	320
Lunatic Asylum	1,441
Epileptic Hospital	153
Paralytic Hospital	119
Randall's Island Nurseries	2,040
Randall's Island Hospitals	1,080
Idiot Asylum	62
Total	90,815

The Commissioners are charged with the care and maintenance of four classes of institutions:

1.—Prisons for the temporary confinement of prisoners.
Penitentiary.
Workhouse.
2.—Almshouses.
Blind Asylum.
Asylum for Inebriates.
3.—Hospitals.
4.—Nurseries for Children.

PRISONS.

There are four District Prisons in the City for the detention of persons charged with crime and misdemeanors.

The Second, Third and Fourth District Prisons are spacious and commodious, but the First District Prison is in many respects very defective. Its capacity is not adequate to hold properly the large number of prisoners committed; the ventilation is imperfect, and the interior arrangements of the prison are such as to require incessant vigilance to prevent escapes. But, limited as is the area, the Commissioners, to abate a greater evil, have been compelled to erect a building in the court-yard for the confinement of children arrested for vagrancy and petty thefts, to separate them from the polluting influences of hardened criminals.

The prison was completed in 1838, with provision for the confinement of 120 prisoners, though the average number for that year was about 50. For the year 1866 the average number was 369, and during the month of September 435, or nearly four times the number for which the prison was originally contemplated.

In the annual reports of 1866 and 1867, the Commissioners dwelt upon the limited and defective arrangements of the prison, and referred to the serious moral objections of confining persons charged with various degrees of crime, in the same cell, and to the cruel injustice of compelling those who may be innocent of offence to be associated with the most abandoned criminals.

Application has been made to the Common Council of the city, and to the Board of Supervisors, for relief, and that the evils complained of might have a more authoritative utterance, the Grand Jury of the county, at the instance of the Commissioners, visited the prison and made a formal presentment of its condition to the Court of General Sessions, but neither the application of the Commissioners or the presentment of the Grand Jury has produced any effect. The time is approaching when, from the increase of the criminal population of the city, the prison will be incapable of holding the number of prisoners awaiting trial. It is respectfully recommended either that the courts which now occupy a portion of the prison be removed, or the building adjacent to it, formerly the State Arsenal, be converted into a prison, or that authority may be granted to erect a new prison on a more eligible site.

There were in the prisons, 1st of January, 1867 .... 333 persons.
Committed during the year .... 47,313 persons.

PENITENTIARY.

There were on 1st of January, 1867, in the Penitentiary .... 584 prisoners.
Committed during the year .... 1,727— 2,311

Died 5
Discharged .... 1,831— 1,836

Remaining 475

The prisoners are divided into three classes, according to the gravity of their crimes, and though subject to the same rules in respect to labor and discipline, they work in separate gangs and eat at separate tables, and each prisoner occupies a separate cell. Those who have not been guilty of felony are exempt from wearing the distinctive dress of the Penitentiary.

The Commissioners, in their last annual report, alluded to the increase of that portion of the population which fill our reformatories and prisons, and to the discipline of those institutions, so defective as to render them the nurseries of crime rather than the means of reformation. The sources and conditions of crime, and the means for its repression, have become for this City the most serious of social questions, though they have as yet engaged the attention of but a few thoughtful and philanthropic men. As stated in the report referred to, there are 30,000 children in this City growing up in ignorance and idleness. They have no occupation but to beg, and learn no art but to steal. Hordes of children are sent out every morning to beg or to pilfer along the piers and bulkheads of the City, to snatch up, unobserved, a few grains of coffee, or handfuls of cotton, or scraps of iron, and their progress from the first act of pilfering to burglary is as regular as the progress of a schoolboy from class to class. At the age of fifteen the girls are prostitutes and the boys professed thieves. The brevity of their life, shortened by syphilitic disease, is the only check upon the increase of their numbers. To break up and disperse this portentous evil can only be accomplished by rescuing the children at a tender age, and before they have entered on criminal or immoral practices. To this end it is respectfully recommended that the Board may be authorized to establish an Industrial School, separate from the nurseries, to which children of the following classes may be sent, under the warrant of a police magistrate, there to remain until indentured to some useful pursuit:

1st, Children under 12 years of age found begging in the public streets.
2d, Children under 14 years of age having committed a first offence punishable with imprisonment.
3d, Children whose parents represent them as incorrigible, and as given to vices and criminal associates.

The Juvenile Asylum of this City, which is authorized to receive children on the warrant of a magistrate, has been the means of saving from destruction many children of the classes referred to, and its managers are entitled to the warm thanks of the community for their zeal and devotion to the great work of philanthropy in which they are engaged. The Children's Aid Society and the Reformatory, with other charities of a like character, have, without coercive powers, been instrumental in rescuing annually large numbers of children from ruin, by gathering them from the streets, clothing them, and securing for them comfortable and reputable homes.

WORKHOUSE.

There were in the Workhouse on Jan. 1, 1867 .... 1,135 persons.
Committed during the year .... 15,000— 16,135

Died 57
Discharged .... 14,870— 14,927

Remaining 1,208

To the Workhouse are committed drunkards, vagrants and disorderly persons. The terms of imprisonment are from ten days to six months. As a house of correction, it well fulfils the purposes of its establishment.

Of the persons committed, a considerable proportion are newly arrived emigrants. To protect the counties of the State from the maintenance of foreign vagrants and criminals, the Legislature has imposed a tax upon each emigrant arriving at the port of New-York. The Commissioners of Emigration collect the money so raised and disburse it under regulations which they have framed for their own government. These regulations require that the criminal or vagrant immigrant who has become a public burden, shall state, under oath, his name, age, occupation, place of embarcation, the name of the vessel in which he arrived, the name of the Captain and the date of his arrival, and if the statement be defective or erroneous, or if his name do not appear on the manifest of the ship, the claim of the county for his support is rejected. Now the facts required cannot always be obtained. Criminals arriving at New-York, when arrested, studiously conceal their names and former residence, and vagrants are often ignorant of the ship or the Captain, or their own names have been incorrectly recorded on the ship's manifest. If the proof required be in any respect defective, the claim is rejected, though the collateral evidence may be abundant and conclusive. Nor is the denial of the just claims of the county confined to the criminals and vagrants. It is the duty of the Health Officer stationed at the Quarantine, several miles below New-York, to examine all vessels arriving from sea, and if there be any passengers ill of small-pox to send them direct to the hospital of this Department on Blackwell's Island. There have been frequent instances of immigrants so sent by the Health Officer, and the bills for their support rejected by the Commissioners of Emigration, on the ground that their names do not appear on the manifests of the vessels in which they arrived. Appended to this report is a statement of several recent cases of this character, with copy of the order of the Health Officer, the certificate of the Warden of the hospital, the bill rendered to the Commissioners of Emigration for their support, and their refusal of payment, because the names of the patients are not on the manifest of the ship.

From a careful examination of the records of this Department, the Commissioners are convinced that the City of New-York is deprived of its just share of the Emigrant Fund through the stringent and impracticable rules of the Emigrant Commissioners. It is, perhaps, impossible to devise a formula of proof that will be satisfactory to those officers and protect the City; and, in view of this, it is respectfully suggested that a fixed per centage of the fund be annually paid in lieu of all claims for emigrants committed to the Workhouse and Penitentiary.

ALMSHOUSES.

There were on 1st January, 1867, in the almshouses .... 1,274 persons.
Admitted during the year .... 2,759— 4,033

Died 109
Discharged .... 2,682— 2,791

Remaining 1,242

Of the many applicants for relief, none are admitted to the Almshouse except those who, from old age or lasting infirmity, are incapable of earning a livelihood; for it is found that the inmate of an Almshouse loses all self-reliance after a brief residence, and becomes a public charge through life. The able-bodied, who may be suffering from want, are either granted temporary relief by the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, or they are committed to the Workhouse. The Almshouses of the Department may, under the present restricted rules of admission, be regarded rather as hospitals for the old and infirm, than, as they formerly were, the abodes of the vagrant and slothful. Hospital rules have been established, thorough cleanliness is enforced, the inmates are required to bathe once a month throughout the year, and comforts and conveniences unknown before in Almshouses have been introduced, and a more generous diet has been provided.

THE BLIND.

It has been the practice of the Common Council annually to authorize the Comptroller of the City to pay to each blind person, who applied to him for relief, the sum of fifty dollars. In April last the Comptroller inquired if the Commissioners would assume this duty, and on receiving an affirmative answer, he caused an appropriation of $20,000 to be placed to the tax levy, to be dispensed for the benefit of the resident blind through this Department.

In view of this appropriation the Board, on the 20th of May, provided an Asylum for the Indigent Blind by assigning an adequate number of wards in the first stories of the Male and Female Almshouses for the exclusive occupancy of the unmarried blind, and appointing two attendants for each ward to discharge the duties of orderlies and nurses. Subsequently the visitors of the Department visited the married blind and blind minors living with their parents, and comprising three hundred and ninety-six persons, and ascertained their condition in respect to their means of livelihood, health, and numbers dependent upon them. It was found that several were of extreme old age, and others with large families of children dependent on them, while some who applied for aid had abundant means of their own, and some were earning a living by immoral means. The latter two classes were cut off, and the former classified as follows,

1st class: The blind having five minor children.
2d class: The blind having less than five but more than two children.
3d class: The blind having one or more children.
4th class: The blind without children.

The numbers of each class were:
1st class, eight.
2d class, twenty-five.
3d class, one hundred and three.
4th class, two hundred and twenty-three.
To the 1st class was paid $100 and two tons of coal.
To the 2d class was paid $75 and two tons of coal.
To the 3d class was paid $50 and two tons of coal.
To the 4th class was paid $50;

and the payments were ordered to be made in two installments at such periods as the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor might deem expedient. It is believed that more discriminating and a larger measure of relief is afforded to the blind through the organization of this Department than is practicable by any other means. The proceedings of the Common Council and the Comptroller, in respect to the relief of the blind, is herewith submitted.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

In pursuance of the act of the Legislature passed in 1864, the Commissioners commenced, in 1866, the erection of an Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. It was at first proposed to limit the size of the building to the accommodation of 150 inmates; but in view of the necessary outlay for the heating, lighting, washing and cooking apparatus, it was deemed expedient to add two wings, so as to provide for 400 patients. The Asylum is now completed. It is of three stories, and is equal to 574 feet in length, by fifty feet in depth. Water is conveyed to it from the Croton Aqueduct by means of an iron pipe six inches in diameter, laid on the bed of the East River, to a reservoir 100 feet in diameter, and ten feet deep, constructed under the supervision of A. W. Craven, Esq., Chief-Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct. Detailed statements of the moneys received and expended for the Asylum are herewith submitted.

For reasons which will be stated in a subsequent part of this report, a portion of the Asylum will, for a few months, be assigned to the infants and young children of the Department. By the 1st July, or on the completion of the Infant Hospital, the Asylum will be occupied exclusively by the class for which it was erected. In the meantime provision will be made for a limited number of inebriates.

HOSPITALS.

It has been the practice of the Department till within the past year, to admit to the hospitals all applicants alleging sickness; but the frequent cases of persons simulating disease to escape from labor and enjoy for a season, free of expense, the comforts and idleness of a hospital, induced the Commissioners to detail a skilful physician to the duty of examining every applicant to determine the character and gravity of his complaint. If the patient require continuous medical attention, he is assigned to the proper hospital for his disease; or if he may be treated by occasional visits, he is referred to the Bureau of Out-Door Sick. This preliminary examination has been found of great benefit, as well in restraining fraudulent applications as in exempting the hospitals from the maintenance of patients who may be as successfully treated at the Bureau for the Sick.

BUREAU FOR OUT-DOOR SICK.

This Bureau is attached to Bellevue Hospital, and is a Dispensary for the gratuitous treatment of the sick who reside at their own homes and are able to visit the Bureau for advice and medicines. It differs from other Dispensaries in having a larger staff of consulting and attending physicians and surgeons, and in the special treatment of a variety of diseases.

There have been treated during the year. 4,344 patients.
Prescriptions prepared 14,376

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Several beneficial changes have been made in this important Hospital. The dietary table has been revised, and more generous food provided for the patients. The rules of the United States Military Hospital, for the periodical inspection of the wards, have been adopted, and are rigorously enforced by the Medical Board, and a higher state of discipline is maintained among the subordinate officers. The annual report of the Medical Board, which is annexed, exhibits in detail the condition of the Hospital and the improvements in its administration for the past year.

The diet of the Hospitals of the Department has been the subject of much concern. The Commissioners were sensible that the food which was provided for the patients, though of excellent quality, was neither sufficiently varied nor in adequate quantities, but they were deterred from authorizing a more generous diet from the apprehension that it would involve large additional expense. The general deficiency was compensated in some degree by the orders of the attending physicians for special diet in individual cases. A careful examination of the special orders, for a series of months, satisfied the Commissioners that dietary tables could be framed which would obviate the necessity of special orders, and provide abundant and varied diet for all the patients, without very greatly increasing the daily cost of maintenance. With this view, Dr. William B. Eager, Chairman of the Committee of Medical Inspection of Charity Hospital, reported in May last a table for that Hospital, which was adopted by the Commissioners and immediately carried into effect. On the 30th of April, at a meeting of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, Dr. George T. Elliot, in commenting upon the character and amount of special orders which he had been compelled to make during the preceding month, suggested that a committee should be appointed to revise the general dietary table of the Hospital. A committee was appointed, consisting of Drs. Elliott, Hamilton and Clark, who associated with them Dr. Austin Flint, Jr. Accompanying the report of the Committee was an able and exhaustive paper on alimentation, by Dr. Flint. The dietary table recommended was adopted. The marked improvement of the patients under the revised dietaries of the two hospitals and the slight increased expense incurred, induced the Commissioners to appoint committees to revise the diet of Randall's Island Nurseries, the Lunatic Asylum and Almshouses. The proceedings of the Medical Boards and the reports of the committees on this subject are of so much interest to the managers of hospitals and public institutions that they are incorporated in the appendix to this report.

There were on 1st of January, 1867, at Bellevue Hospital .... 790 patients.
Admitted during the year .... 5,783— 6,573

Died 648
Discharged .... 5,294— 5,942

Remaining 631

THE MORGUE.

The Morgue, or receptacle for the unknown dead, is connected with Bellevue Hospital. The experience of the past year has demonstrated its necessity and value.

There have been received .... 105 bodies.
Recognised by friends 54
Unknown .... 51—105

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Patients on 1st of January, 1867 863
Admitted during the year .... 5,992—6,855

Died 505
Discharged .... 5,397—5,802

Remaining 1,053

This Hospital, though open for the reception of patients of every variety of disease, is largely devoted to the treatment of syphilis. During the past year, more than 2,000 cases have been admitted. It will soon be necessary to erect a building for the degraded class who are the victims of this disease, for they effect injuriously the character of the hospital. Patients of pure morals are reluctant to be treated there, though carefully separated from those afflicted with syphilis. Aside from this objection it is to be deprecated that so noble a building, the most conspicuous object in the harbor of New-York, should be regarded as the shelter of a scandalous disease.

Since the last annual report, this hospital has been lighted with gas, made at works erected by the Commissioners adjacent to the Hospital.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Patients at Small-Pox Hospital, Jan. 1, 1867 7
Admitted during the year .... 202—209

Died 15
Discharged .... 172—187

Remaining 22

For a portion of the past year there were no patients in this Hospital, and advantage was taken of this circumstance to repair and paint the building throughout, and to introduce gas for lighting from the works at Charity Hospital. The Fever Hospital is supplied from the same source.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

Patients in Fever Hospital, on Jan. 1, 1867 12
Admitted during the year .... 308—320

Died 59
Discharged .... 253—312

Remaining 8

The Hospital for infectious fever is a long building of one story, divided into two wards for male and female patients. It was hastily erected at a time when portions of the City were being swept with typhus fever, and patients were crowded into the building before it was completed. It is still in an unfinished state. It is proposed to erect another building of the same dimensions, and when that shall be finished, to complete the first. There are neither the conveniences, nor is there adequate room in one hospital for the number of patients that are annually received. In 1866, a large number were lodged in tents for want of room in the Hospital.

The Commissioners, in May last, contracted for a small steam propeller to convey the sick of infectious disease to the hospitals on Blackwell's Island. They had before been carried in an open boat, exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, and in Winter, with no other protection than a blanket, they were often impeded by the moving ice, so that the passage, which is now made in a few minutes, sometimes occupied one or two hours. The same vessel carries the dead, at fixed periods, to the Public Cemetery on Ward's Island.

HOSPITALS FOR INCURABLES.

The increasing number of patients, ill of chronic diseases beyond the reach of medicine, but who required the continuous attention of physicians, and of bed-ridden inmates of the almshouses who were dependent on careful nurses, led the Commissioners to establish a separate hospital for them. It consists of two buildings, each 125 feet long by twenty-five feet in width, and of one story. One is assigned to the male, the other to female patients.

There have been received during the year .. 204 patients.
Discharged or died during the year 130

Remaining 74

The patients are visited daily by a physician. An orderly and a nurse are in attendance, and such comforts are provided as will alleviate the hopeless condition of the patient.

EPILEPTIC AND PARALYTIC HOSPITALS.

These hospitals were established last year under the superintendence of Dr. Echieverra, who devoted much time to their organization. Dr. Echieverra was Chief Physician in charge until September last, when he was, to the great regret of the Commissioners, compelled by the claims of his private practice to resign their care. Since that time they have been under the direction of the Medical Board of Charity Hospital, until recently, when they were placed in charge of Dr. Parsons, Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum.

There has been a marked improvement in the condition of these unfortunate patients since they have been the subjects of the special and exclusive care of the physicians detailed to them.

There were on 1st January, 1867, in the Paralytic Hospital .... 49 patients.
Admitted during the year .... 70— 119

Died 19
Discharged .... 51— 70

Remaining 49

And in the Epileptic Hospital:
On 1st January, 1867 .... 58 patients.
Admitted during the year .... 95— 153

Died 10
Discharged .... 78— 88

Remaining 65

The principle of classifying the patients has been adopted as far as was compatible with economy. Until within the past two years, but little attention had been given to this rule. Thus at the Almshouses there were nearly two hundred lunatics and idiots, besides many blind and bed-ridden persons. In the General Hospitals there were paralytics and epileptics, with a large number of patients for whom medical skill could do nothing but alleviate their sufferings. It has been the aim of the board to separate and classify these various diseases, assigning to the Lunatic Asylum those deprived of reason; grouping together, in separate buildings the paralytic and the epileptic, the blind and the incurable, and detailing physicians for the special treatment of their maladies. The comfort of the patients has been greatly increased since their classification, for as no special provision was made at the Almshouses for the sick, there was sometimes much suffering from the neglect of the subordinate officers; and in the General Hospitals, those afflicted with chronic diseases of a hopeless character, as they could excite but little interest with the attending physicians, their cases were overlooked in the care and treatment of those requiring more immediate attention.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Patients in Lunatic Asylum Jan. 1, 1867 767
Admitted during the year .... 674—1,441

Died 122
Discharged .... 402— 524

Remaining 917

The number of lunatics, as it has been for several years, is far beyond the means for their proper maintenance. The buildings constituting the Asylum can fairly accommodate but 521 persons. The Commissioners propose, when their funds will permit, to erect another building.

INFANT HOSPITAL.

It has been the practice, since the creation of the Department, to send foundlings and abandoned infants, and infants with mothers who were unable to work, to the Almshouse, where the infants without mothers were committed to the care of the female inmates. The mortality of the nurselings, or those without mothers, has always been eighty-five per cent. by the records, but excluding the infants from time to time adopted, it is believed that not an infant survived a year. In 1866, the Board, with the hope of diminishing the ratio of deaths, established a separate hospital, and appointed an experienced matron, and paid nurses to its charge. Some improvement was perceptible; but the results obtained were not satisfactory further than that the infants were treated with tenderness and care. The mortality continued at the same frightful ratio. In June of this year, wet nurses from the general hospitals were transferred to the Infant Hospital, and the improvement was manifest and immediate. Life was prolonged, so that it was necessary to convert several adult wards into nurseries, and at length to transfer the occupants of one story of a building three hundred feet long, to make room for the increased infant population. The transfer, however, could be but temporary. As Winter approached, the old and infirm sought the shelter of the Almshouse. The Inebriate Asylum was about completed, and the Commissioners decided to assign the principal part of that building for the infants until the hospital designed for them, and which is now in course of construction on Randall's Island, shall be finished.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL—RANDALL'S ISLAND.

This Hospital is for the medical treatment of children ill at the nurseries.

There were on the 1st January, 1867 .... 171 patients.
Received during the year .... 971— 1,142

Died 60
Discharged .... 802— 862

Remaining 280

The buildings have, during the past year, been thoroughly repaired and painted. The organization has been changed. The Resident Physician, Dr. Whittlesey, in whose charge they had been for many years, resigned his office and assumed the lighter duties of Visiting Physician. The Hospital is now conducted by a matron and clerk.

IDIOT HOUSE.

The Asylum for Juvenile Idiots is in charge of the officers of the Children's Hospital. There are sixty-two idiot children of all degrees of mental imbecility.

The building has been enlarged so as to separate the sexes and to provide more convenient and healthy dormitories.

IDIOT SCHOOL.

The Commissioners, encouraged by the success of the State Idiot Asylum, established last year a school for the Idiots on Randall's Island. The mental condition of the most intelligent seemed to be hopeless of improvement. The teacher, in her annual report of last year, stated that "the school was opened with twenty pupils, of various ages, from eight to fourteen. Several of them had no sense of color, not being able to distinguish white from red, while others were so ignorant of form that they could not comprehend the difference between a square and a triangle." The number of scholars is now increased to forty-two, and the progress they have made has fully vindicated the propriety of establishing the school. The report of the teacher is annexed, and exhibits in detail the improvement of her pupils.

CHILDREN'S NURSERIES.

The Children's Nurseries on Randall's Island are for the reception of abandoned children over four years of age, picked up by the Police in the streets, and for the children of parents unable to support them.

The number on 1st January, 1867, was 747
Since admitted .... 1,293—2,040

Died 1
Discharged .... 1,313—1,314

Remaining 726

The children are taught in schools provided by the Board of Education, and at a suitable age, if not reclaimed by their parents, are indentured to learn such trades as they may prefer; or they are sent West under charge of visitors of the Department, and placed with prosperous farmers of respectable character, who adopt them into their families. In September the Commissioners detailed two of the visitors to the western part of this State and the States of Michigan and Illinois, to make careful inquiries into the moral characters of applicants for children, their ability to clothe, educate and maintain them in comfort, the health of the localities where they reside, and all other matters affecting the welfare of such children as may be indentured, and also personally to visit and examine into the condition of those children who have hitherto been indentured in those States. The report of the visitors, which is annexed, presents a very satisfactory statement of the condition of the children.

Within the past few years many societies have been formed for the benevolent purpose of rescuing children from ruin by providing for them comfortable temporary homes, and indenturing them to useful pursuits. Nothing can be more commendable than the efforts of the benevolent citizens, the founders and supporters of these societies for abandoned and friendless children. It is to be deplored that so few devote their time to such noble purposes. But even these societies are not of unmixed good. In their zeal to save from destruction as many children as possible, several of them have obtained authority from the Legislature to receive from the City a stipulated sum for each child they receive within their walls, and to eject such as may be perverse and intractable, or sick, or crippled, or of unsound mind, and these are thrown upon the public charities of the City. The spirit of proselytism which animates both of the grand divisions of the Christian Church is eagerly engaged in gathering into these benevolent societies as many children as possible, for the sums received *per capita* more than reimburse them for the expenses incurred, and thus furnish a capital for further usefulness, while the ejection of the classes named saves them from all loss. But the nurseries of this Department devoted to the same objects, and accomplishing much more, it is believed, at less cost, will suffer in character, and, therefore, in usefulness, by being regarded as reformatories for the incorrigible, and hospitals for the infirm and imbecile of the benevolent societies referred to. The Commissioners respectfully recommend that it shall be made obligatory on all societies receiving the sum of one hundred dollars and upward from the City of New-York for the care of each child whom they may receive, to provide for and maintain such as may be sick or infirm, or of unsound mind.

CITY CEMETERY.

The public cemetery for the burial of the poor is on Ward's Island. It comprises two large plots of ground which have been respectively consecrated by religious ceremonies by the Bishops of the Catholic and of the Protestant Episcopal Churches during the past year. The dead are buried in the one or the other, according to the faith which they professed in life. Religious service is required by the rules of the Board to be held by a chaplain also of the same faith as the deceased previous to removal to the cemetery.

In their last annual report the Commissioners referred to the serious objections to the present site of the cemetery, and they asked permission to purchase land elsewhere for the burial of the dead. Another year has added force to these objections by the increase of the population on the adjacent shores of the East River, and by the further erection of public buildings in close proximity to the cemetery. The Commissioners respectfully renew their application for authority to purchase land more remote from the City for a public burial-ground.

SUPERINTENDENT OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

The Superintendent of the Poor is the Chief Executive Officer of the Department. All applications for relief, for admittance to the Hospitals, Almshouses and Nurseries are made through him, as well as voluntary committals to the Workhouse.

The City is divided into six districts, and a visitor of the poor assigned to each. Applicants for relief are visited by the Visitor of the District in which the applicant resides, who reports in writing to the Superintendent the name, age, color and profession of the applicant whether married or single, number of family, sex and age of each, place of birth, how long resident in the City, cause of destitution, and the kind and measure of relief required. On these reports the Superintendent determines the amount of relief he may deem expedient and proper. His report is herewith submitted.

DONATIONS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Legislature at the last session appropriated the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be distributed by the Commissioners among the charitable institutions of the City of New-York.

On the 8th of May, the Commissioners gave public notice, through the newspapers, that they would on the 1st of July distribute the sum appropriated, in such manner as would seem to them to afford the largest relief to the poor and sick, but subject to these conditions: That no portion should be appropriated to any society or institution which had received aid from the Legislature at its late session, or which was under the exclusive control of any religious sect, or which required of its beneficiaries the profession of any religious creed. Such societies as were applicants for relief were invited to send to the Commissioners, before the 1st of June, statements of their fiscal condition, the nature of their charities, the number of sick or poor relieved during the year 1866, and the names of their officers and managers.

On the 8th of July the appropriation was distributed as follows:

New-York Magdalen Society	$1,000
Women's Prison Association	1,000
Asylum for Lying-in Women	1,000
New-York Opthalmic Hospital	1,000
St. Vincent's Hospital	1,000
Sheltering Arms	500
Manhattan Dispensary	500
Colored Home	2,000
Colored Orphan Asylum	2,000
Total	$10,000

The Legislature at the last session authorized the Supervisors of the county to raise the sum of $100,000, to be paid to this Board for the purchase of a site on which to erect a central office for the Department. The annual rental of offices, stables, &c., is $10,000 per annum, and would for the future be more if it were necessary to renew the leases of the buildings now occupied.

The Commissioners have purchased a plot of ground on the corner of 11th-st. and 3d-av. for $66,500, and they propose to erect thereon the buildings they require. The outlay for the buildings will not exceed $40,000.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
Commissioners.

DICKENS' WORKS FREE!
SEE TO-DAY'S
NEW-YORK ALBION.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel.* Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP.—One large jewelry safe, 54 drawers; two book safes, medium size, and one parlor safe. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of THE LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY for a dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to Hon. George G. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for a dissolution of the Long Island Navigation Company, and an order has been made by him, returnable at his chambers at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1868, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) at half-past ten A. M. of that day, requiring all persons interested herein to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved.
Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.
SIDNEY WILLIAMS,
Attorney for Petitioner.

DRY GOODS

GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LEONARD STS.,
will commence on MONDAY, and
CONTINUE FOR THIRTY DAYS,
TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL THEIR
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK
OF

RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, MOURNING GOODS, in great variety CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and LYONS' VELVETS, in all widths.

ALSO,

THE BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, of a celebrated make, in all colors, for $1 PER PAIR, ever sold in New-York.

ALSO,

The largest stock of RICHARDSON'S, and other makes of IRISH LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, HUCK TOWELS, PILLOW LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS.

WHITE GOODS,

Consisting of SWISS JACONETS, CAMBRICS, MULLS, and all other kinds of WHITE GOODS; TARLETANS of all colors for evening dresses; FINE EMBROIDERED CLOTH

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

FLANNELS

of every make and description. DOMESTICS in great variety, consisting of NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, and all other regular makes of
BLEACHED AND BROWN GOODS,
AT LESS THAN CASE PRICES.

WHITE MARSEILLES,

in all qualities, AT PRICES LESS THAN BEFORE THE WAR, being about 50c. on the dollar, in order to have the stock as low as possible before the 1st of February, the semi-annual time for taking inventory.

This will give opportunity to all who want good and reliable goods to get bargains not before offered this season, as
AFTER THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY
THESE GOODS WILL BE 25 TO 50 PER CENT. HIGHER, as they cannot be imported for the prices at which we are now selling them.

LADIES'

WINTER BOOTS,

$3, $3 50 and $4.
at CANTRELL'S,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

DRY GOODS STOCK.

The entire stock of Dry Goods and fixtures in store, No. 131 Market-st., Newark, N. J. Call on or address S. V. SMITH, Assignee.

CHEAP GREAT COATS.

2 cases heavy light blue top coats, large capes.
BURDETT, DENNIS & CO.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

FRENCH CORSETS AND SKIRTS—VELvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's Opera Kid, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

PREMIUM OF DICKENS' ENTIRE WORKS.
APPLETON'S EDITION.
SEE TO-DAY'S ALBION.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks, full width, in Leonard-street, from Church to Hudson-street.
2. For building sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from south side of Morton-street to Pier number fifty.
4. For building sewers in Rose-street, between Frankfort and Duane, and in Cherry-street, between James and Jefferson.
5. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in West and intersecting streets from Chambers to Canal-street.
6. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. For paving Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce, with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. North side of Leonard-street, between West Broadway and Church.
2. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth avenues; also, both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. Two lots on the southeast corner of West and Morton streets, running one hundred and twenty-six feet on West-street, and running one hundred and sixty-one feet on Morton-street.
4. Both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets; also, both sides of Cherry-street, between James-street or James-slip, and Oliver-street, Oliver-street and Catharine, Market-street or Market-slip, and Pike-street or Pike-slip, and Pelham-street and Jefferson.
5. All the lots lying between Chambers, West, Canal and Washington streets, including both sides of the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. Both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce-street, to the extent of half of the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Board
ISAAC O. HUNT. of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 18, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS of both branches of the Common Council are hereby notified to assemble in the respective chambers of each Board, on Sunday the 19th inst., at 12 M., preparatory to proceeding to the late residence of Councilman James Long, No. 17 Jay-st., in a body, in order to participate in the funeral obsequies of the deceased. By order of
Aldermen O'BRIEN, Councilmen DALY,
NORTON, LAMB,
HARDY, GIBNEY,
MOORE, CREGIER,
WHITE. WEBER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDing to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 15th day of October A. D. 1867.
PETER COLYER, Administrator.
o19-law6mSa*

PREMIUM OF DICKENS' ENTIRE WORKS.
APPLETON'S EDITION.
SEE TO-DAY'S ALBION.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868, for work and materials for the improvement of the Hudson River, between Troy and New Baltimore, N. Y., as follows:

1st—For from fifty thousand to sixty-five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone, delivered in the dykes and levelled on top.

2d—For from two hundred and seventy thousand to three hundred and fifty thousand feet, more or less, of piles, oak, pine, chestnut or spruce, not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt, and most of them fifteen feet long.

3d—For driving from two hundred and forty thousand to three hundred and fifteen thousand feet of piles, more or less.

4th—For from six hundred and fifty thousand to eight hundred and fifty thousand feet, more or less, of eight-inch by twelve-inch sawed hemlock timber, in pieces not less than twenty-five feet long, to be delivered in rafts at the dykes.

5th—For the timber work on from fifteen thousand to twenty-one thousand running feet, more or less, of full dyke.

6th—For the timber work on thirty-two hundred running feet, more or less, of half dyke.

7th—For the timber work on from twelve to fifteen hundred feet of abutment, more or less, for slope wall at Douw's Point, or other points on the river banks.

8th—For from sixteen thousand to twenty-two thousand pounds, more or less, of wrought iron bolts, with nuts and washers.

9th—For from forty thousand to fifty thousand pounds, more or less, of wrought iron rods, with nuts and washers.

10th—For from thirty-five thousand to forty-eight thousand pounds, more or less, of wrought iron spike without heads.

11th—For three thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone, to be delivered on the dykes.

12th—For dredging say two thousand cubic yards, more or less, of the old State dam near Castleton, N. Y.; material to be deposited on flat scows and deposited in the new dyke near Cedar Hill.

13th—Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered for stone; so much per cubic yard dredged and deposited for dredging; so much per running foot for piles, driving and timber work; so much per thousand feet, B. M., for timber, and so much per pound for iron.

14th—Forms of proposals may be obtained at this office, and no bid will be received unless made on the printed form and properly certified. Specimens of the stone and iron, plans and specifications of the timber work, and maps of the river showing soundings, &c., can be seen at this office, where all possible information will be given to parties desiring to bid.

15th—Bids will be considered for materials and workmanship, not less than one-fourth of the amounts given above. Successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States with two good and sufficient sureties. Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. John Newton.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major Engineers, and Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.

PREMIUM OF DICKENS' ENTIRE WORKS.
APPLETON'S EDITION.
SEE TO-DAY'S ALBION.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale by the manufacturers, SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 6 Jacob-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 18, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FRA DIAVOLO. Characters by Mr. William Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. E. Seguin, Mr. Peakes, Mrs. E. Seguin, Miss C. Richings.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock. DON GIOVANNI. Characters by Mme. Anna la Grange, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Signor Orlandini, Signor Zamaro. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LES TROIS MOUSQUETAIRES. Characters by the French Company.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock. MARIE ANTOINETTE. Mme. Adelaide Ristori as Marie Antoinette.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Pope, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Mary Gannon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. ‧ ‧ Parsloe, Jr., G. F. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Langard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
PEEP O'DAY. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
PALE JANET, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE FROST KING, AND DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Advices from China are to the effect that another battle had been fought between the Imperialists and the rebels, in which the latter were victorious.

A violent hurricane, which recently prevailed at Teneriffe and vicinity, inflicted great damage upon shipping in the harbor and property on shore.

The Fenian LENNON, under examination in Dublin, has been fully identified as the murderer of the policeman at Stepaside.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate yesterday, that body having adjourned from Thursday until Monday.

Some private relief bills were disposed of in the House, after which the Committee on Ways and Means reported back the Senate substitute for the House Anti-Construction bill with the recommendation that it be non-concurred in. Mr. SCHENCK made an explanation, after which the Committee's recommendation was agreed to. The consideration of the Reconstruction bill was then resumed, Mr. BOUTWELL having the floor. He yielded a portion of his time to Mr. GARFIELD, who spoke in favor of the measure. He was followed by Mr. BROOKS in opposition, and a general debate ensued. It was agreed that the bill should be further debated to-day, and a vote taken on Monday morning. It was also agreed that to-day should be devoted to debate on general subjects.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Governor forwarded to the Senate yesterday a communication from Gen. GRANT, asking the State to cede to the United States jurisdiction over David's Island in New-York Harbor. A bill to this effect was subsequently introduced. Several other bills on various subjects were introduced, after which the Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

In the House Mr. LOUNSBERRY introduced a resolution denouncing Secretary STANTON for persisting in retaining his position as Secretary of War. Referred to the Committee on Grievances. No business of importance was transacted, and the Assembly adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL.

The correspondence between Gen. MEADE and Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, which resulted in the removal of the latter from office, is published. Gen. MEADE opens the correspondence by directing Gov. JENKINS to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for the sum of $40,000 to defray the expenses of the Reconstruction Convention. He contends that the ordinance passed by the Convention making such appropriation is in accordance with the law, and must be obeyed. Gov. JENKINS replies that he does not consider the Convention a legally organized body, and consequently cannot recognize its action. Thereupon Gen. MEADE removed him from office, expressing, at the same time, his belief that he acted conscientiously, and assuring him of his profound respect.

At the request of Senator MORGAN, Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE, late Comptroller of the Currency, has written a letter giving his opinion of the bill recently introduced by Senator SHERMAN, condemning that measure entirely. He argues against any further contraction of the currency, and contends that the consolidation of the national indebtedness into five-thirty bonds would be for the best interests of the country.

It is reported that Gov. FENTON has offered to Judge CHARLES MASON, of Madison County, the seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals, left vacant by the death of Chief-Justice WRIGHT. Judge MASON is now Judge of the Sixth Judicial District in this State.

The Constitutional Convention yesterday proceeded with the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature. A section was adopted providing that lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets be prohibited in the State.

Mr. MARTIN, the District-Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, who recently shot Judge BUSTEED at Mobile, having been removed for that act, the Senate yesterday confirmed his successor, Mr. ROBERT H. GRANDIN.

On the 11th instant the General Government allowed the Iowa war claims in full, and that State now has the gratifying honor of being entirely out of debt.

Hon. WM. T. HAMILTON was yesterday chosen by the Maryland Legislature to succeed Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON as United States Senator. The vote stood for Mr. HAMILTON 56, for Gov. SWANN 46.

At the Brooklyn Supreme Court Circuit, yesterday, Dr. DE HAVEN JONES sued three employes of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for damages sustained in consequence of being assaulted by them. Dr. JONES purchased tickets for some lady friends who were about to leave for Boston, and was proceeding with one of them to a sleeping-car when he was told he could go no further, as he had not purchased a ticket for himself. The Doctor persisted in going on, when the three defendants assaulted him severely and unnecessarily, as the jury believed, when they awarded him $2,000 damages.

A letter has been addressed to the Speaker of the Assembly by Mr. PETER COOPER, Chairman of the Citizens' Association, protesting, on behalf of this body, against the appointment of a commission to disburse $500,000 to be raised by tax for the benefit of the poor of this City. It is urged that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are the proper officers to distribute such moneys if there is any necessity for appropriating them to this use.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday three prisoners were tried—two for grand larceny and one for cruelty to animals. The former were convicted, and the latter was acquitted. Judge RUSSEL sentenced 11 prisoners, convicted during the present term, to various periods of imprisonment in the Penitentiary or State Prison. Among the number was JAMES GRIFFIN, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for killing DAVID MOORE, in a drunken *melée*.

The inquest in the case of JOHN WIEGAND, who died Thursday from the effects of wounds received, Jan. 2, when he was assaulted by a gang of ruffians in Second-avenue, was commenced yesterday by Coroner FLYNN. Several witnesses detailed the circumstances of the murder, and the physicians who attended him testified concerning the nature of the injuries that caused his death. The further hearing was adjourned till 10 A. M. to-day.

The engine of the 7:30 o'clock train from Newark, on the New-Jersey Railroad, broke down yesterday morning on the Meadows, near the Hackensack River. There was much delay in getting the engine out of the way and sending to Jersey City for a substitute, and before the track was cleared eight trains were stopped.

The one hundred and sixty-second anniversary of the birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was celebrated by the New-York Typographical Society, at its rooms, No. 3 Chambers-street, last evening. Appropriate addresses were made by EDWARD M. SKIDMORE, Mr. MAVERICK of the *Post*, Mr. C. O. SAVAGE, Mr. MCDEVITT, and others.

At the Brooklyn Supreme Court Circuit, yesterday, the jury, in the case of Stenbach *vs.* The Lafayette Insurance Company, returned with the verdict for the full amount claimed—$4,078.

The German Republican Central Committee met last night, and reorganized for the ensuing year by the election of officers. Dr. MUHR was reëlected President of the organization.

We are once more indebted to the courtesy of Purser J. E. HUERTAS, of the steamship *Eagle*, for the prompt delivery of our Mexican and Cuba letters and newspapers.

An unusually brisk demand prevailed yesterday for cotton at decidedly firmer prices. Breadstuffs and Provisions were moderately dealt in at irregular, though not materially altered quotations. Groceries in some request. Petroleum dull. Freights moderately active.

The Supreme Court—Proposed Changes in our System of Government.

It may be that the people of the United States have made up their minds that we need a new style of government—that the one framed by our fathers, and provided for by the Constitution of the United States, is no longer applicable to our condition, and must give place to one that is. If that is their deliberate opinion they have the right and the power to give it practical effect. But it is only fair that they should do it with their eyes open. They should not be betrayed into doing it unwittingly, or under false pretences.

In our judgment the action of Congress on the subject of Reconstruction tends that way and is leading inevitably to that result. The general system of government which is embodied in the Constitution is undergoing, through the action of Congress, a fundamental change. Possibly it may be a change for the better; it may be a change made necessary, as change is always made necessary, by the course of events; and it may be one for which the people are not only ready, but one which they will approve and sustain. These points we waive for the present. All we wish now to insist on is the *fact* that *such a change is going on*, through the action of Congress; and if Congress is sustained by the country in what it is now endeavoring to do, we shall have a government widely different, in many of its essential features, from that which was established by the Constitution of 1789, and which was maintained unimpaired down to the date of our recent civil war. It may be better, or it may be worse: but it will not be the same.

The proposed action of Congress in regard to the Supreme Court is one of many acts through which this change is being wrought, and serves as a good illustration of its general character and scope. One of the objects which the Constitution was intended to serve was to uphold the authority of the Constitution as the supreme and fundamental law. Writers on government have always maintained that written Constitutions were of little value, because they will be obeyed or disregarded at the will and pleasure of the actual Government. Who is to decide whether the Legislature obeys the Constitution or violates it? Who is to settle controversies that may arise between the Executive and Congress, or between States and the General Government, or between citizens of different States, as to the question of fact whether laws that have been enacted are, or are not, "in pursuance" of the Constitution? If there is no tribunal clothed with authority to settle such controversies, they must be settled, as they always have been settled in the past history of nations, by resort to force. Advocates of the superiority of the English system of government, have always laid great stress upon the alleged impossibility of creating any such tribunal and of maintaining its authority. It could have, from the nature of the case, no power to enforce its decisions. Its authority being purely moral must depend on the moral respect and regard for its dignity and decisions felt by the departments of government whose action is to be affected by them;—and this, it has been assumed, would never be sufficient to support its authority or enforce its decrees. If the Court should decide that an act of the Legislature violates the written Constitution, the Legislature would set it aside or overrule it. Party feeling, party interest, and popular passion, would in all cases where either should be aroused, secure this result. It has been held impossible, therefore, to put any effectual check upon the will of the people, or the will of their Legislatures, by written Constitutions. The only popular government which is possible is that where, as in England, the Legislature is supreme. There must be "omnipotence" somewhere; from the nature of the case, it cannot reside in a Written Constitution, which is utterly without material power to enforce its provisions; it must, therefore, rest with the actual government,—the Law-making power, in which the majesty and force of the nation reside.

This has always been the language of those who maintain the practical impossibility of Republican government, and they have always asserted that the Supreme Court, which even more than any other feature of our institutions is peculiar to our constitutional system of government, would sooner or later break down,—be made subordinate to other departments of the Government and lose all its authority as a check on party passion, or on the ambition of Congress. Thus far these confident predictions have been falsified. The Supreme Court has been respected by all departments of the Government and by the people. It has more than once opposed the will and encountered the sharp hostility of political parties, and has declared laws enacted by Congress and sanctioned by the President, to be null and void because it judged them to be in conflict with the Constitution. And yet—although party and popular indignation has more than once been thereby enlisted against it,—no resistance has ever been offered to its authority, nor has Congress ever attempted to withstand its judgments or dictate the character of its decisions.

This is a fundamental and most important feature of our republican system of government. It has always been regarded, by the most eminent authorities at home and abroad, as one of the most admirable devices ever known for securing stability to free republican Governments, *provided only* the people were sufficiently intelligent, and capable of sufficient control over the political passions and party interests of the hour, to respect its independence and bow to its authority. And hitherto, in spite of occasional defects in its working, and of still rarer perversions of its power by incompetent or unworthy judges, it has proved successful. It has maintained its authority and retained the respect of the country. It has proved to be an effective check on the violence of contending parties. It kept the peace for eighty years between conflicting interests and hostile sections; and it lost its authority only when all law and all authority were superceded by the clash of contending arms.

The law pending in Congress proposes to alter, wholly and entirely, this relation of the Supreme Court to the other departments of the Government. Instead of accepting it any longer as the tribunal for deciding whether its acts are or are not "in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States," Congress asserts its own supremacy, its own paramount authority over all questions growing out of its own action. *It dictates to the Supreme Court what its decisions shall be*, for this is clearly the meaning and effect of that provision of the bill which forbids the Court from pronouncing *against* the constitutionality of any bill which Congress may enact, except by a *two-thirds* vote. The Constitution intended nothing of the sort. It left the Court free and independent, with precisely the same right and power to decide *against* a law *as in favor* of it; and in this independence and freedom from bias or constraint lies its only ability to fulfill the functions which it was created to perform.

As we have already said, it may be that the time has come when this momentous change in our system of Republican Government has become desirable. It may be that the checks and balances of that intricate system are no longer required. It may be that the popular will has been too much restrained,—that it needs freer scope and means to make itself more instantly effective, and that Congress, as its organ, must be raised to a position more nearly like the omnipotence of the British Parliament than that which the Constitution expressly assigns it, and which it has hitherto been content to fill. If this is the deliberate conviction and judgment of the people,—if they are satisfied, upon deliberate inquiry, that the stability of our Government,—the freedom of our people,—the interests and well-being of the nation through all time to come, require and demand such a change in the fundamental basis of our Republican Government and in the machinery of its practical working, they have the power and the right to make the change. It would be more in conformity with the Constitution that the change should be made by amending its provisions. But if Congress makes it, and the people give it their sanction, it will be put practically beyond the reach of judicial or other intervention.

All Quiet on the Potomac.

Another day of quiet in Washington, with no sign of the renewal of the strife. Congress is constantly on the alert for the movements of the adversary, and maintains such a menacing front that he hardly dares to stir in his shoes. A motion, a word, a sign from the Executive is followed by instant demonstrations along the whole line; and he has evidently, for the time being, adopted the policy of lying quiet behind such works as yet remain to him undemolished. By holding on to this course, Mr. JOHNSON may be able to sustain himself till the close of his official term; and if, on giving up his position he retires without either the laurels of war or its spoils, he may yet flatter himself that things might have been worse, and his failure more humiliating. He will doubtless have some *vetoing* yet to perform. There are a number of bills now before Congress which he cannot very well be expected to approve; but then his opponents have such crushing majorities both in the Senate and House, that his veto will only add zest to the subsequent passage of every measure to which it may be applied. Seeing that every member of Congress is aware of this, they might as well refrain from any great uproar about the successive vetoes as they come in. It will look strong and fine, if they can drill themselves into passing all their measures over his head, without saying a word about it. Thus, while tacitly recognizing his negative force, they will placidly march on to the next station as though he had no existence.

Mr. STANTON has suffered no obstruction in the performance of his duties in the War Department. On the one hand, he has held official communication with Congress, and on the other hand, his requisitions on the Treasury have been respected as they were before, and his position recognized by other of the Executive Departments. Petitions and appeals are constantly being made to him to hold on to his place, especially if the President should make any attempt to get him out of it; but as Mr. JOHNSON is quite sure to make no attempt at doing anything so hopeless, the Secretary will very soon be able to act upon his own judgment in the matter. We cannot suppose that he will decide to remain till 1869 in the War Department, to the damage of the public interests and the discredit of his own personal character. He must be satisfied with his reinstatement, his recognition and his complete triumph; and it is not to be supposed that he meditates any revenges against the President, whom he has so thoroughly overthrown.

This being a day which the House devotes exclusively to the worship of eloquence, and in which mutual admiration takes the place of general hostilities, we may count on being free from any new revolutionary developments.

Internal Taxation—The Ways and Means Committee.

If the basis of internal revenue reform laid down by the Ways and Means Committee be accepted by the House, the trade and industry of the country will experience early and very large relief. As a starting point in the discussion, the Committee recommend that a hundred and fifty millions shall be considered the maximum revenue to be realized from internal taxes; which is, substantially, an adoption of the proposition introduced by Mr. HOOPER at the commencement of the session. His limitation of the aggregate revenue to be raised from all sources is three hundred millions of which on an average of years, the customs may, on the lowest calculation, be relied upon to supply one-half. This would leave the amount specified by the House Committee to be raised from the internal revenue.

Arbitrary as the proceeding may appear, it has the merit of being simple and sure in its operation. Undefined efforts at retrenchment amount to little. Every item touched affects some interest, which struggles to be made exceptional; and the result usually is unsatisfactory. The totals to be provided for exceed expectation, and the advocates of retrenchment give it up as a bad job. Mr. HOOPER's proposition, now partially indorsed by the Ways and Means Committee, disposes of this difficulty effectually. It reverses the process invented to sustain irresponsible extravagance, and makes absolute the reform which in other circumstances is at best conditional. The plan hitherto has been to prepare estimates of expenditure, covering every imaginable contingency, and then to exact from Congress the means of meeting it. By the plan suggested, Congress, like the prudent head of a firm or a family, will in the first instance determine what the ordinary expenditure of the year shall be, and the parties charged with the task of estimating disbursements will be required to govern themselves accordingly. The injunction, "save what you can," will be changed to one circumscribing expenditure within defined and absolute limits.

That the entire expenditure of the Government may be reduced to a maximum of three hundred millions, none can doubt after perusing Mr. WELLS' admirable report. By reductions in no way interfering with efficiency, he shows that the whole may be brought down to three hundred and thirty-one millions, including fifty millions for redemption of debt and a balance of eleven millions. What the views of the Ways and Means Committee are in regard to the premature payment of the principal of the debt, we are unable to guess. We trust, however, that the Committee, while accepting in the main Mr. WELLS' conclusions on the subject of taxation, will discard so much of his programme as relates to the reduction of the debt in advance of its maturity. Any other course will fail to give to the country the full measure of relief which Congress is able to afford. Assuming, then, that the Committee, in its anxiety to lighten taxation, will make no allowance for unnecessary expenditures—not even for the fanciful payments which transfer money from the over-taxed people to creditors whose claims are not yet due—a total income of two hundred and eighty millions will suffice for all expenditures, and still leave a liberal provision against accidents. Or if, as seems probable, the condition of affairs in the Southern States furnishes reasons for not reducing the army outlay to the point that would otherwise be attainable, three hundred millions will cover all legitimate expenditures. Of this amount, certainly not more than one half should be derived from internal taxation.

The sources to which the Committee look for the receipts which its resolution pronounces sufficient are nearly identical with those enumerated by Mr. WELLS as features of his proposed system. His classification, as applied to the internal revenue, and the receipts (omitting fractions) which the several items are expected to yield, read thus:

	Millions.
1. Spiritous liquors	50
2. Fermented liquors	6
3. Tobacco	20
4. Income and salaries	36
5. Gross receipts	7
6. Stamps	17
7. Special taxes and sales	29
8. Legacies, &c.	2
9. Banks, &c., &c.	13
Total	180

Mr. WELLS carries nothing to the credit of "Miscellaneous," the receipts from which Mr. MCCULLOCH estimates at thirty millions, preferring to leave them to cover extraordinary appropriations. It is also proper to add that the amount he assigns to spirituous liquors is predicated upon the reduction of the whisky tax from two dollars to fifty cents per gallon and other changes in the whisky business.

Now, the Ways and Means Committee having properly resolved, in the first place, that the burden of taxation should, as far as possible, fall on classes and articles best able to sustain it, proposes as the leading items of the internal revenue system all that Mr. WELLS has enumerated, with the addition of "dividends" and "luxuries and amusements." Amusements, however, are comprised in the category of special or license taxes, and it is not easy to see how luxuries can be reached by the internal revenue collector except by license taxes, or taxes on plate, pianos, and so forth.

Leaving out of view these immaterial variations from Mr. WELLS' scheme, it is apparent that the reduction of taxation may be safely carried to a point thirty millions below his estimated total. This, too, on the supposition that the Committee leaves out of its calculation the very large receipts from miscellaneous sources. Not only, therefore, may the taxes which now crush enterprise and impede production be altogether swept away, but a wide margin will remain applicable to reductions in the schedule proposed. How shall what thus becomes available be applied? Unless we are mistaken, popular opinion will point to a revision of the income tax and the reduction of its rate, as one of the first changes that should come after the direct relief of industry and trade.

MINOR TOPICS.

We had occasion a few days since to contradict, on the authority of Mayor HOFFMAN, a statement made and probably invented by the *Tribune*, that he was an applicant for the Austrian mission. The *Tribune* seeks a noble revenge for this aspersion on its veracity by styling this journal the "organ of Mayor HOFFMANN." We confess the biting severity of the sarcasm: but the sensitiveness of our neighbor on the subject is—like Oliver Twist's honesty,—"p-e-r-fectly ridiculous." What odds does the *Tribune* suppose it makes whether it prints a fiction or two more or less? Besides, isn't the Mayor an ingrained Copperhead and rebel? What business has he to deny anything that loyal newspapers may say about him?

The number of gentlemen willing to accept the post of "second in command" under Gen. GRANT in the Presidential campaign each day grows larger. Every State suggests its "favorite son" for the Vice-Presidency, and larger States, like New-York or Pennsylvania, suggest two or three favorite sons. Never, perhaps, in the history of the country was the *Vice*-Presidency so much discussed before election. That hitherto somewhat slighted office is now looked on very favorably by a large body of candidates who are willing to sacrifice ease and private gain to fill it. We have an *embarras de richesses*, and every new name has its claims. "GRANT and GROW" sounds well, and has the advantage of being alliterative. "GRANT and BUCKINGHAM" would look well on a ticket, and has the advantage of *not* being alliterative. So it is with the rest. FENTON, MORTON, MORGAN—here is a fine trio of names. "Weigh them together," and one will "start a spirit" as soon as either of the others. About the Presidency there seems less difficulty—the trouble is not in the kite, but the bobs.

The quick-witted Washington correspondent who judges the course of events by perusing the President's face, reports that Mr. JOHNSON's countenance has altered for the better since Wednesday, and that for the last day or two he has looked "cheerful and smiling." On Monday morning the Presidential features were quite Sphynx-like and illegible,—on Tuesday they gave sign that a storm had arisen,—on Wednesday it was plain the tempest was at its height,—on Thursday they showed the subsidence of the boiling waves,—and yesterday they must have been altogether unruffled and entirely placid. If we could get early advices of their state today, we might know what would happen before nightfall; and if we knew precisely how they appeared after church on Sunday, a very good estimate might be made of the shape things would take on Monday morning. We hope to get advices more regularly about this matter from the sharp individual who has taken it in charge.

It is just about a year since WENDELL PHILLIPS demanded the abolition of the Supreme Court as an obstruction in the way of the good times coming; and shortly after this demand, one of his Boston disciples called for the abolition of the Executive on the same ground. Both schemes are now pretty well on toward accomplishment. The Executive is a mere figure-head without power or influence; and the Supreme Court is about to be reduced to a fiction, without authority or respect. Is there anything else worth while abolishing? What says PHILLIPS?

A correspondent writes us to know whether there are no means by which rules can be enforced to have the innumerable ash-barrels on our sidewalks emptied at an early hour in the morning. It is a disgrace to New-York that these barrels of ashes and rubbish should be permitted to disfigure the streets by standing in front of the doors throughout the day. It is a common thing to see them ranged along the length of the pavement at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to the discomfort of pedestrians, the annoyance of ladies alighting from carriages, and the perfect horror of those sitting at their windows. In even second-class cities of Europe, there are regulations providing that every barrel shall be removed before 10 o'clock in the morning, and some such regulation should be enforced here. In this City where so much is spent for mere pretension, some time and attention ought to be bestowed on real comfort and order.

We suppose some papers will be very funny, and others very bitter, over the proposition made at a meeting of the leading citizens of Alabama that the 30th day of January be kept "as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God to deliver the people of Alabama from the horrors of negro domination." It furnishes an excellent opportunity for that sort of un-laughable wit which some of our journals are fond of indulging in. And it also furnishes an excellent opportunity for pouring maledictions upon people who are so rebellious and traitorous as to think of uttering such prayers. When the day itself arrives, the *Tribune* should laugh and WENDELL PHILLIPS curse, and thus a fine spectacle would be presented to Heaven.

It is remarkable how steadily our bonds have maintained themselves in Europe during the violent fluctuations of gold in this market since the 1st instant. They have only varied a fraction of one per cent., one way or the other. Yesterday they showed signs of strengthening; and it is evident now that our political sensations induce a lesser feeling of distrust there than in our own country.

It is a mistake to hold the Commissioners of Emigration in any way responsible for the bad condition of the emigrant ships which have recently arrived at this port with cholera and other infectious diseases aboard. The Commissioners have no control over the arrangements of these vessels, and no power to compel them to procure the medical aid with which every emigrant ship should be furnished. These arrangements are under the control of the Governments of the countries from which the ships sail; and, though the Commissioners have made every effort to procure the enactment at all the German ports of laws compelling the carrying of medical officers by emigrant ships, they have not yet been able to secure success at all points. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in the new effort which they are about to make.

We observe that since Mr. BEECHER made a success as a romance writer, (if he made a success,) quite a number of clergymen have taken to novel writing. A new effort in this direction is announced by an "eminent orthodox clergyman," which is said to be "popular, instructive and racy," and destined to great success. It is delightful to find that clergymen, beside preaching, and lecturing, and praying, and studying and visiting the afflicted, and comforting the widows and orphans, the poor and needy, and performing all the innumerable labors of a faithful Christian pastorate, can yet find leisure for writing racy romances. We only hope that no one will be tempted into this sort of work at the expense of other and more solemn duties.

Gen. GRANT seems to have made just two military officers his bitter enemies during the war—BUTLER in the East, and MCCLERNAND in the West. The malicious note of MCCLERNAND about GRANT, which we copied the other day, is equal to anything in the Anti-Grant book which BUTLER has written, but has not yet published. It helps GRANT's case that neither of these officers has a military record at all brilliant, while all those officers who have a brilliant record, like SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and MEADE, are his ardent admirers and devoted friends.

If anything practical can be done, in a national way, under the resolution offered in Congress of sympathy and aid to the suffering Swedes, it will be for the credit of the country to do it. It is a rare instance of destitution and distress in the persistency of the misfortune that has befallen the people. Five or six successive crops came to nothing, so that not only famine has swept the Peninsula, but the very seed-grain is wanting to supply the hope of future crops. The magnificent gift of ERICSSON and the generosity of other Swedes in New-York, have been of service to the starving people; but there is a possibility, perhaps, of doing something in a national way. If even a national ship be loaded, it will be creditable to the Government as an assurance of sympathy. Lying as it does wholly north of the 55th parallel, Sweden is now passing through a terrible Winter.

Post-office Matters.

Postmaster KELLY's late visit to London, for the purpose of investigating the excellent system of city mail deliveries which is in operation there, is likely to eventuate in something equally as prompt and satisfactory for us. At any rate, we are promised that after the 1st of February there shall be a more frequent delivery of letters—about once an hour during the busiest time of the day. The need of a reform of this kind has long been felt—so long, indeed, that its introduction now will astonish the public, whose expectation of such desirable arrangements many years ago departed. A letter mailed for City delivery has been quite as likely heretofore to take three days as twenty-four hours in getting to its destination; and the idea of committing to the Post anything requiring a prompt reply has never been entertained. However, with this projected reform close at hand, in connection with the already easy and cheap communication afforded by the new City telegraph, and the immediate prospect also of the facilities which are promised by the Soldiers' Messenger and Dispatch Agency, now in process of organization, we may reasonably hope to be very soon on a par with cities of less note in the essential matter of quick delivery of dispatches, letters and parcels.

AMUSEMENTS.

Niblo's Garden.

The new fairy spectacle of the "White Fawn" was produced last evening, and, it is scarcely necessary to add, before a most numerous audience, whose members were rather more excitable and noisily disposed than New-York audiences usually are, even upon "first nights." Light words inflamed them, and the faintest political hint fired them. Quite a small conflict of cheering and hissing occurred during the third act over an allusion to Gen. GRANT, and the dialogue was not permitted to be proceeded with until the General and the President received the conventional number of hurrahs. It is not possible to give any very clear ideas of the piece at this writing, as the indications were at the end of the third act that it would not conclude before half-past one. The curtain did not rise on the fourth until five minutes after twelve. The play is not long of itself, but the entr'acts seemed to be unnecessarily protracted. All these will, of course, be reduced as frequent performance oils the action. As a spectacle, we think it may be justly said that the new production does not pale before the well-remembered glories of the "Black Crook." The costumes, being such as have been created with some poetical hypothesis, are rich beyond description. Gold, silver, silk, electricity—all the effulgence and gradations of light and color — harmonize one with the other in the midst of an admirably arranged confusion, which probably has nowhere else been seen. Yet there is no repetition of the same scenic effects. The ballets are exquisite as ballets, but as exhibitions of sedate figuration are, as DAVY CROCKETT was in the habit of saying, "nowhere." The dance of the "Fire Flys" is a ballet of striking originality; the fairy creatures caper about with torches on their heads, which they agitate in such a manner as, notwithstanding the gracefulness of the action, makes one tremble lest they should set themselves on fire, and thus offer their fair bodies as a holocaust to the inconceivable horror of enraptured thousands. There is a march of the little fishes in act third which might be omitted with profit. It is not funny, and takes up too much time. The tableau that brings the first act to an end is an adaptation of the principal effect of a London pantomime called "The House that Jack Built." An army of juvenile masons, carpenters, &c., with all the necessary tools and materials, enter and go through the mimic action of erecting the dark tower for the princess, who is condemned to be kept from the light of day for seventeen years. There are a number of effective choruses during the piece, and songs, in which Mr. MARK SMITH was heard to good advantage, and in which Miss STOCKTON, Miss WILMORE and Mrs. VINING BOWERS were heard to decided advantage; or, to be more truthful, in which they were not heard at all. In fact, most of the dialogue of the piece was lost through the indistinction of those to whom fell the duty of uttering it. Nevertheless, looking upon this long expected piece as a gala spectacle, it is impossible to imagine one more perfect of its kind, or one better calculated to afford infinite gratification to the public at large. The Harliquinade, which concluded the play, was not so well received as it would have been had it not been deferred till so late an hour. The final transformation scene was not given last evening. At 1:50, after the Harliquinade, (which had been unkindly hissed,) Mr. WHEATLEY appeared and apologized for not permitting the transformation to be given. Eighty carpenters and twenty gasmen could not work it perfectly, and he preferred not to have it imperfectly rendered. The audience dispersed quietly.

Mr. Dickens in Brooklyn.

Mr. DICKENS read a second time last evening in Plymouth Church, to a very crowded and appreciative audience—the selections being "David Copperfield" and "Bob Sawyer's Party."

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.—DONIZETTI's opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," was given here last night to a good audience. It is a work which interests not only by its music, but by its strong dramatic situations. Mme. LA GRANGE interprets the *role* of the heroine with a thorough perception of its beauties and terrors. She sings the music with the skill of an *artiste*, and she acts the character powerfully. The support which she received last night was not quite equal to the occasion. Signor MASSIMILIANI was laboring under a severe cold, and with difficulty got through the *romanza* of the first act. The same difficulty prevailed with the other members of the company, excepting Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, who fortunately escaped the epidemic. It is the misfortune of this opera to have many small parts that are important, and when they are badly rendered the *ensemble* is destroyed. This was, to some extent, the case last night, but many of the principal members were nevertheless encored. It is unnecessary to add more. To-day at the *matinée* "Don Giovanni" will be repeated.

Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, who has deserved much of the public, and received but little, brings her series of English opera to a close to-night, when "Martha," one of the most enjoyable works in the *repertoire*, will be given. The Academy of Music will, we trust, be filled to its greatest capacity.

The second *soirée* of chamber music will be given to-night at Irving Hall. VOLKMANN's quartette in A minor, SCHUBERT's piano trio in B flat, and BEETHOVEN's quartette in E minor will be played. Mr. WM. MASON is at the piano.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 17.

DEBATE ON THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Senate not being in session to-day and the House being devoted to debate on the Reconstruction bill, the proceedings of Congress lacked the spicy interest of the past few days. It was generally anticipated that a vote would be taken on the Military bill this afternoon, but before the debate began it was agreed that to-morrow should be devoted to discussion, and that the vote should be taken on Monday, after the morning hour. The principal speeches were by Messrs. GARFIELD, BOUTWELL and PETERS on the Republican side, and Messrs. BROOKS and HUBBARD, of Connecticut, on the Democratic. Mr. GARFIELD was as forcible, Mr. BOUTWELL as eloquent, and Mr. BROOKS as plausible as usual. Mr. HUBBARD demonstrated the fact, by his speech, that he is probably the ablest man on the Democratic side, as well as one of the best orators in the House. Mr. BINGHAM is very fair in his management of the bill. The hour rule prevails in debate, though but few hour speeches are made. Nearly a week will be spent on the measure, which is quite an unusual thing for a reconstruction measure.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Office question has quieted down; the rumors have all exploded, and the situation is just what it was stated to be in these dispatches of three days ago. However much the President may be annoyed at his discomfiture, he will not be led into the commission of any such foolish acts as have been attributed to him, for he is very wary about giving his opponents the advantage of an unusual or doubtful proceeding. He attributes his failure to keep Mr. STANTON out entirely to Gen. GRANT, and his adherents are now charging with all their might upon the General, in the hope of provoking a controversy in which they may put him on the defensive and seemingly justify their libelous statements. As a sample of this it may be said that when the correspondents of certain papers here evince a dislike to indulge in such dirty work, those journals send down a fresh hand, without conscience or honor, who does what is required and then absconds, leaving the onus and the consequences to be taken by some one else.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

It has transpired that complaints from an official source in New-York have been lodged with the Secretary of the Treasury against some of the National Banks in that City, for alleged violations of section 29 of the National Currency act, in loaning upon fancy stocks and other uncertain securities amounts largely in excess of the limit allowed by law to any one firm or person. How much foundation there may be for these complaints is not known, but the Comptroller of the Currency has promptly taken the matter in hand, and directed the bank examiners to inquire into these alleged violations, with a view to enforce the law if the facts revealed require such action. The recent defalcation in the National City Bank, which is said to have been caused by extensive stock speculations by the defaulting officer, has probably led to these complaints. A resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make the necessary investigations to ascertain the truth of the complaint will be introduced into the House to-morrow.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

The Supreme Court bill has been referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, and will not be reported until the Supreme Court decide whether the McCardle case will be reached in two months, or not in two years, which they will soon do.

TAXATION AND FINANCE.

The most important action yet had in Congress on the subject of taxation and the finances is the passage this morning by the Ways and Means Committee of the following resolution:

Resolved, As the sense of this Committee that one hundred and fifty millions of dollars ($150,000,000) shall be considered as the amount necessary to be obtained from internal taxes; and that the same shall, as far as practicable, be collected from—first, distilled spirits and fermented liquors; second, tobacco and manufactures of tobacco; third, stamps; fourth, special taxes; fifth, incomes; sixth, dividends; seventh, luxuries and amusements; eighth, banks and railroads; ninth, gross receipts; tenth, legacies and successions. Leaving the lowest possible sum to be collected from the industrial pursuits, or relieving that class of interests entirely.

This is in accordance with the recommendations of the special Commissioner of the Revenue, and will be received by the country as gratifying evidence that the Committee fully appreciate the necessity of prompt and efficient action on the subject of taxation. They hope to be able to present the amended Internal Revenue law to the House by the middle of February if not sooner. Gen. SCHENCK, the Chairman of the Committee, is working with characteristic industry and persistency, and has made a very favorable impression in his position thus far.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

Considerable comment is being made upon the Coinage bill introduced by Senator SHERMAN a few days since. One feature of it is regarded as a fatal objection to it, viz.: that by the substitution of the French five-franc piece for the American dollar and making it a legal-tender for the latter, $150,000,000 of the national debt would virtually be repudiated, to say nothing of its effect upon private values. An amendment will be proposed to have all existing contracts at the time of its passage paid on the basis of the present coinage or its equivalent.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S RECEPTION.

Speaker COLFAX's first reception took place this evening, and was attended by a very large number of the most distinguished people at the Capital. His fine residence on Lafayette-square is well adapted to such occasions, and was crowded to-night until a late hour. The genial warmth and cordial hospitality of the Speaker's entertainments have become a household word in Washington.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 17.

COMMISSIONERS OF ASSAY.

The following-named gentlemen have to-day been designated by the President as Commissioners for the annual assay at the Mint of the United States in Philadelphia on the 10th day of February next: Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, New-York; Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, Washington, D. C.; Prof. JOHN TORREY, New-York; Hon. J. P. PUTNAM, Boston; Hon. J. K. MCCLINTOCK, Pittsburg; D. F. D. BELL, Louisville; Gen. JOHN HEWSTON, Jr., San Francisco; JOHN J. KNOX, Treasury Department, and FRANKLIN PEALE, Esq., Philadelphia.

ALASKA GOLD.

The following telegram, dated San Francisco, Jan. 16, was received here to-day:

To Hon. William H. Seward:
Assay on gold ore from Alaska $13,000 per ton. Details by letter.
(Signed) W. T. BALLOU.

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE.

ROBERT H. GRANDIN was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, in place of Mr. MARTIN, removed. The latter, it will be recollected, is the man who recently shot Judge BUSTEED.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts from customs at the ports below-named from Jan. 2 to 11, inclusive:

Boston	$329,858 00
New-York	2,376,000 00
Philadelphia	103,918 00
Baltimore	157,916 00
New-Orleans, Dec. 21 to 31, 1867	161,507 00
San Francisco, Dec. 1 to 14	260,008 00
Total	$3,388,804 00

MEXICO.

State of the Country—The War in Yucatan—Inaugural Address of President Juarez.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1868.

The country is in a deplorable condition, owing to the effects of the late war and the efforts made by refugees, both at home and abroad, to again involve the Republic in civil war and incite insurrection. The disbanding of the army has thrown thousands out of employment, and men who are accustomed to the wild life of a soldier, and are unfitted for any other, naturally form good material for bandits and highwaymen. The officers, thinking that JUAREZ is endeavoring to make himself dictator, also rebel and join the bands of conspirators to be found in almost every town. On account of this complicated state of affairs, the decree which had been issued, allowing all exiles to return, has been repealed. The clergy are also giving the Government much trouble, having many partisans who continually urge their claims for the special privileges formerly enjoyed by the priesthood. The journals claim that JUAREZ has been a model of constancy, energy and abnegation worthy to be classed with our immortal WASHINGTON, but that he is compelled to combat constantly-recurring intrigues from abroad, which makes his task a very difficult one.

Sisal, Campeachy, Acayucan and Minatitlan have pronounced simultaneously—Sisal for the Empire using SANTA ANNA'S name as a rallying cry. Five hundred men have been sent to Minatitlan to assist the Constitutional Government. Campeachy is in a state of apathy. Acayucan has been brought to reason, and the germ of revolution killed. Besides the war with Guatemala being impracticable, it will only be a question involving an agreement with Chiapas as to boundaries. Nothing positive is known of the projected loan between the United States and Mexico.

Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st with 2,000 men for Yucatan, intended to put down the revolution in that State. Gen. LOAEZA has also been ordered to join the expedition, and a commandant belonging to ESCOBEDO'S division has petitioned for leave to join. RAFAEL VILLAMIL, who came to Vera Cruz as a commissioner from the revolutionists, to obtain from the Government its approval of the measures adopted by them, has been imprisoned. He was authorized to arrange the whole matter. The military force which leaves to-day, in addition to that now at Campeachy, and to the few regiments with Gov. CEPEDA, it is thought will be sufficient to put down the insurrectionists, as they have also to contend with the Indians, who are in open rebellion in the interior. The port of Sisal is to be strictly blockaded until they submit. The troops destined for Minatitlan were to-day embarked on board the steamer *Tobasco*, and Gen. ALATORRE, having been ordered to take command of the expedition, has handed over the military command of Vera Cruz to Gen. MILLAN.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

At the extraordinary session of Congress of the 28th, JUAREZ was duly inaugurated and took possession of the Presidency of the Republic. The hall was filled by a dense crowd, and after the legal formalities JUAREZ delivered the following address:

"CITIZEN DEPUTIES: The confidence of the people, who have honored me with their votes, imposes upon me new and sacred obligations. With the loyal and patriotic resolve to fulfill them I have come before you to take upon myself the solemn obligation prescribed by our Constitution. The conflict which imperiled the Republic has scarcely terminated when the Republic offers to the world an opportunity of seeing that instrument in full effect. That they may work in conformity with the Constitution the people both in the Union and in the States, have freely exercised their privilege, and have elected all the public officers. The National representatives, in the hour of danger to the country, decreed that the Executive should be clothed with ample extraordinary powers. Circumstances afterwards made it necessary to suspend the observance of various precepts of the Constitution. Nevertheless I always aimed to act in conformity with its spirit, when the inevitable exigencies of war permitted such action. Now that the happy triumph of the Republic allows the full reëstablishment of the Constitution, I will faithfully obey its provisions, and cause them to be obeyed, as a duty imposed upon me by the confidence of the people, and in accordance with my own convictions. The loyal observance of the fundamental compact by the Federal functionaries and those in the States, will be the most certain means of consummating the reorganization of the Republic. This important subject will be attained, provided that according to the Constitution the federal power respects the rights of the States, and the States the rights of the Union. Without this as a first base whereupon to rest an enduring peace will be wanting; this peace should be the principal object of our aspirations. All private rights and interests of society depending upon its continuances, the Government should omit nothing in the zealous protection of liberty, and guarantee to loyal citizens the obedience of the law by energetic action against those who rebel against it, and disturb public order. During the years I have been in office in prosperity, as well as in adversity, the sole object of all my actions has been to protect the interests of the people, and secure the happiness of my country. I am obliged to express to you all my gratitude, acknowledging that my claims to reëlection could not have been more flattering than when founded upon the loyalty of my intentions. It is one of the fundamental principles of the Constitution that all public power emanates from the people and is given for their good. As a son of the people I can never forget that my only title is the will of the people, and my only aim shall ever be their welfare and prosperity. In my administration, citizen Deputies, your talents shall ever be my guide. I shall comply with my duty in giving effect to your decisions, sustaining the independence and dignity of the nation, and asserting the principles of liberty and progress, secured for us at the cost of the blood of the Mexican people."

MANUEL SAAVEDRA, Vice-President of Congress, replied to the address. He said in substance:

"The installation of the federal powers proves that Mexico enters into the Constitutional regimen. The situation of the country reveals the fact that the only problem to be solved to secure the public peace is to secure a good system of administration. The principal means of obtaining this is a respect for the laws and a most faithful and exact observance of their provisions. We will direct all our efforts to this end, and should we attain this good result, we shall deserve the great confidence bestowed upon us, shall fulfill the elevated mission intrusted to us, and realize the hopes of our beloved country."

QUASIMODO.

The Crowning Musical Triumph of the Year.

The Abbe LISZT has addressed to the Messrs. CHICKERING the following letter, the only testimonial in favor of a piano-forte maker which he has ever given in Europe or America:

[Translation.]

Messrs. CHICKERING: It is very agreeable to me to add my name to the concert of praises of which your pianos are the object.

To be just, I must declare them perfect, and perfectissimus, (superlatively perfect.) There is no quality which is foreign to them. Your instruments possess in the supreme degree nobility and power of tone, elasticity and security of the touch, harmony, brilliancy, solidity, charms and prestige; and thus offer a harmonious *ensemble* of perfections, to the exclusion of all defects.

Pianists of the least pretensions will find means of drawing from them agreeable effects, and in face of such products—which truly do honor to the art of the construction of instruments—the *rôle* of the critic is as simple as that of the public. The one was but to applaud them conscientiously, and with entire satisfaction, and the other but to procure them in the same manner. In congratulating you sincerely upon the great and decisive success obtained at the Exposition at Paris, I am pleased to anticipate the happy continuation of the same in all places where your pianos will be heard, and I beg that you accept, Sir, the expression of my most distinguished sentiments of esteem and consideration.

(Signed) F. LISZT.

ROME, Dec. 26, 1867. [*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 653 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Glirehugh's Illusive Wig, Toupee and Ornamental Hair. Liberal discount to country dealers. No. 285 Broadway, up stairs.

A cough, cold, or sore throat, requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

Let not your Mind be Troubled, or your body become enfeebled by the pangs of Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, or any other nervous complaint; but on their first appearance, partake of DR. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. It stimulates the nerve fluid, and defeats these diseases. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,
I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the
VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL)
which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Sudden Death

is the fate of every fibre upon which the
CAUSTIC POISON
of an ordinary hair dye falls. There is no
RESURRECTION
for the filaments thus blighted. But, as it were, in the
TWINKLING OF AN EYE,
hair of any obnoxious color is changed to a
RICH AND GLORIOUS HUE,
and at the same time vitalized and improved by the use of
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,
nature's safe ally, and beauty's regenerator. On sale and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A dreadful headache of seven years' standing removed in four minutes. Test Pain Paint, free, at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, or at Alexander's drug-store, No. 795 3d-av.

A person who swallows physic or medicine of any kind in the stomach will surely have these digestive organs weakened and suffer costiveness and ill-health in consequence of such heathenish practice. Read Dr. WOLCOTT'S circular.

Pale, hag, infernal, physic worn-out evil,
False reliefs if offered, would insult the Devil.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia is free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

The New-York World's Fair Medal and four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market.

For sale by the druggists and country store-keepers, and by the manufacturer,
THOMAS J. HUSBAND,
Philadelphia.

Allan Battersby, No. 240 Cherry-st., has worked in water to his knees for weeks since cured of rheumatism of six years' standing; was so helpless that he could not move his fingers before using PAIN PAINT. Go and see him, ye skeptics, or test PAIN PAINT at Dr. WOLCOTT'S Office, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York, or at Alexander's drug-store, No. 795 3d-av.; No. 24 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; No. 36 Winter-st., Boston; corner of 6th and Vine sts., Cincinnati. All pain removed instantly free of cost.

The Celebrated Missisquoi Spring Water, the only known cure for Cancer and Bright's disease, and a specific for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all cutaneous diseases, is for sale by the principal druggists and at the Agency, No. 535 Broadway. As the demand for this water is greater than the supply, this notice is inserted to caution the public against imposition. None genuine unless the name of "MISSISQUOI" is blown in the glass bottles, and the corks branded in like manner.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.
Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

Great Reduction.—Four of our celebrated "Sea Island shirts" for $9 50.
ALLEN G. FOWLER, No. 9 Park-row.

A Great Offer for the Holidays—ConTINUES THIS MONTH.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 50 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six superior makers, at low prices for cash, or will take one-fifth cash and balance in monthly instalments for rent, and rent-money applied if purchased.

Vermont Spring Water, which Cures cancer, scrofula, eating ulcers, kidney diseases, &c., is sold in bottles marked "Vermont Spring, Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt." to guard against imposition. Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery: no doctors, no medicine, no insoles; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

MARRIED.

CASTNER—DOUGHERTY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, by Rev. Joseph Fransiola, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. SAMUEL CASTNER, Jr., of Philadelphia, Penn., to Miss MAY AGNES DOUGHERTY, eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew Dougherty.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

FISHER—SISTARE.—On Thursday, Jan. 16, by Rev. Mr. Kellogg, WARREN FISHER, Jr., of Boston, to VIRGINIA E., daughter of George K. Sistare, Esq., of this City.

LOWELL—GOODRICH.—At Cambridge, Mass., by Rev. Dr. Peabody, EDWARD J. LOWELL, of Boston, to MARY WOLCOTT, youngest daughter of the late Samuel G. Goodrich.

MOORE—GENNET.—In Watertown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Theo. Babcock, D. D., WM. H. MOORE to Miss M. ETTA GENNET. No cards.

NEVINS—SCRIBNER.—At Ithaca, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, by Rev. T. C. Strong, D. D., WILLIAM J. NEVINS, Jr., to M. LOUISA, daughter of the late Edward Scribner, of New-York.

PHIPARD—OLIVER.—At Buffalo, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. WILLIAM S. PHIPARD, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARY L. OLIVER, daughter of W. C. Oliver, of Buffalo. No cards.

PRICE—NICOL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 6, by Rev. H. Hutchins, JOSEPH PRICE, of New-York, to EMMA NICOL, of the former place.

RUTHERFORD—STEVENS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., JOSEPH M. RUTHERFORD to HENRIETTE J., third daughter of the late James H. Stevens, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ASTOR.—On Friday morning, Jan. 17, in the 65th year of his age, JOHN J., son of the late J. J. Astor, of this City.

The funeral services will take place on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place.

DECANDOR.—On Thursday, Jan. 16, HARRY C., infant son of George A. and Lizzie DeCandor.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock Sunday, Jan. 19, at No. 233 East 77th-st.

☞ Rockland County papers please copy.

HORTON.—On Friday A. M., Jan. 17, HELEN MAY, wife of B. W. Horton.

Her remains will be taken to Cleveland, Ohio.

HULL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 16, in her 57th year, REBECCA A., wife of the late Oliver Hull.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church corner of Clinton and Congress sts.

HUTCHINSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the residence of his brother-in-law, in Brooklyn, JONAS P. HUTCHINSON, aged 44 years.

His remains were taken to Pepperell, Mass., for interment.

☞ Cleveland, Ohio, and Lake Superior papers please copy.

MARSHALL.—In San Francisco, on Wednesday, Dec. 25, SAMUEL W. MARSHALL, aged 46 years, son of Richard and Jane Kinch Marshall, deceased.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

MORGAN.—On Thursday night, Jan. 16, of consumption, WM. H. MORGAN, aged 39 years, member of the Fourth Precinct Police.

The members of the Department, also of the Henry Clay Lodge, F. and A. M., and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Mariner's Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 1½ P. M.

NEWCOMB.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, MARY E., daughter of the late Chas. T. Newcomb, of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her stepfather, Charles S. Phelps, No. 252 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

NOYES.—On Friday morning, Jan. 17, ISABELLA, wife of Henry D. Noyes, M. D., and daughter of the late John Bevridge, of Newburgh.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 65 Madison-av., on Sunday, 19th, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment on Monday.

ROSSIRE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 17, CHARLES ROSSIRE, a native of Lausanne, Switzerland, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his uncle, A. C. Rossire, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 124 Columbia-st., on Monday, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M.

SCUDDER.—At Islip, Long Island, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 13, FRANCES LITTLE, wife of Walter Scudder, Esq., aged 59 years.

☞ Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., papers please copy.

THRYPSSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 17, MARIE A. THRYPSSON, beloved wife of Charles H. Thrypsson.

Funeral from her late residence, 17th-st., above 5th-av., on Sunday, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs his patients and the public, that he will be (professionally) at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
New Styles, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 14th, WEDNESDAY, 15th, THURSDAY, 16th, and SATURDAY, 18th inst. The mails on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday will close at this office at 12 o'clock noon, and at the up-town stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C, O and D, 11:25 A. M.; E and F, 11:10 A. M.; G, 11 A. M. Notice of the hour of closing the mail on Wednesday will be posted at the General Office and Stations on TUESDAY AFTERNOON.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. F. SMITH'S
GREAT SERIAL ROMANCE
ENTITLED
EDITH AVELAND;
OR,
ALL IN THE WRONG,
will be continued in the
SUNDAY MERCURY
of
TO-MORROW.

The first and second chapters of this striking story given in THE SUNDAY MERCURY of the 11th inst., although mainly descriptive and affording no adequate idea of the intense interest of the plot and incidents, have created a marked sensation.

It is always safe to predict of any romance from Mr. J. F. Smith's vigorous and graphic pen, that it will be a success. But a much stronger phrase than success may be used to foreshadow the reception of "Edith Aveland; or, All in the Wrong," by the Reading public. As the plot unfolds, and the extraordinary characters that participate in its development take their places and play their parts in the exciting drama, its fascination will be felt to be irresistible. Every phase of character that can attract or appal the sensitive reader, seems to be included in the *dramatis personæ*—if a term signifying the artificial personages of the stage can be applied to such life-like creations.

The story opens in a scene of rural repose (a fair valley in the beautiful County of Kent, England) about the commencement of the present century. No scream from the iron mastodon that has taken the romance out of so many quiet and lovely fairylands has ever disturbed its echoes. The picturesque village of Ripston, and Ripston Castle, an old feudal residence overlooking its cottage homes, are the salient features of the landscape. Sir Edward Horsley is the great land-owner of the district, and the villagers and surrounding farmers his tenants. He has reached his position as Lord of the manor and possessor of the title and estates, not by inheritance, but by the will of his uncle, the late Baronet, who has died without issue. The castle, however, and its immediate surroundings have been bequeathed to the sisters of the deceased, Elizabeth and Margaret Horsley, who are most cordially hated on that account by their envious nephew, Sir Edward, and his supercilious and intriguing wife. These sisters have an adopted daughter, EDITH AVELAND, the heroine of the story, and upon this innocent and beautiful girl their hatred is concentrated. Edith Aveland has a respectful admirer in the person of a young gentleman named Clement Cleveland, for whom she manifests a preference. Lady Horsley, in her hatred and jealousy of the handsome Edith, circulates a false report that she is an illegitimate child. This charge is refuted by Lord Ashford, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, who vouches for her birth and lineage, and the mendacious Lady Horsley is put to shame. Thereupon she writes to her brother, Capt. Lovelace, a handsome profligate, and invites him to come down from London and try his seductive arts upon Miss Aveland, at the same time securing him as an accomplice by a present of a considerable sum of money. He fails to make any impression on the heart or senses of the intended victim, and finally, with the assistance of his valet, Fisk—the low-lived copyist of his master's vices—resorts to the desperate expedient of abducting her by force seizing her while out walking in the vicinity of the village, with her faithful maid, Beck, he bears her to a carriage in waiting, and despite her screams and the shouts of her servant, the equipage is driven off at full speed for London.

With the last-mentioned incident the installment of the story published in the *Sunday Mercury* of Sunday last concluded. The chapters to appear to-morrow will introduce the reader to new characters and new scenes, of which a slight glimpse is given below.

As the carriage containing Lovelace and his beautiful captive is wending its way up a steep acclivity, it is encountered by an elderly traveler on foot, whose port and bearing are those of a veteran soldier. As he is contemplating the prospect, and congratulating himself in soliloquy on his return to England after a long absence in India, Edith perceives him from the carriage-window and cries out for help. Her villainous abductor shouts furiously "Drive on!" but the old man rushes to the horses' heads, seizes the reins and stops the vehicle. In vain the Captain and his valet urge the postillions to drive over him. He stands his ground. An angry parley ensues, which is ended by the stranger cutting the traces. Edith leaps from the coach, and Lovelace advances upon her protector, pistol in hand; but as he extends his arm to fire, the pistol is struck from his grasp by a blow from behind, and the old soldier obtains possession of it. The blow is from the vigorous arm of Beck, who has followed the carriage containing her beloved mistress, and arrived just in time to take an important part in the melee. She flies at Lovelace like a catamount, and her nails being long and strong, his handsome face is marred for the lady-killing business for some time to come. This done, she takes vengeance upon her own account on Fisk, who had made love to her in the village, for the purpose of furthering his master's plans. Toward the conclusion of the fray a stout young farmer of the neighborhood, named George Upton, comes up, and the Captain and his servant, finding the day against them, precipitately quit the field.

The traveler, together with Upton and the victorious Beck, then starts for the castle with Miss Aveland, and on the way the stranger manifests a perfect familiarity with the scenery and the intricacies of the road. He states that his name is Paul Lygon, and on arriving at the castle represents himself to the Misses Horsley as a discharged Sergeant-Major of the East India Army, with plenty of prize money and a good pension, come home to pass the evening of his days in his native land. His language and appearance are, however, above his position, and he proudly refuses to receive any reward for the service he has rendered to Edith. Doctor Cope, the village Rector, and Clement Cleveland, arrive at Ripston Castle soon after Edith's return, and are introduced to her preserver. Clement, furious at the insult that has been offered to Miss Aveland, informs Dr. Cope that he intends to visit London immediately for the purpose of calling Lovelace to account, and leaves the castle abruptly to prepare for his journey.

Paul Lygon, instead of taking up his quarters at the village inn, as he at first intended, becomes the guest of George Upton and his wife, of whom he asks many questions about the Horsley family, in whose affairs he seems to take a strange interest. George and the old soldier are soon fast friends, and the latter learns from his entertainer that he has married his pretty wife against the will of a morose and vindictive father, the schoolmaster of the village, Martin Danway. It is the old story. A rich suitor, Stephen Deering, the steward of the Lord of the Manor, had sued for the maiden's hand, backed by the consent of her parent, but the young farmer, poor in everything but love, had carried off the prize. Paul Lygon thought it was a good thing to do, and no doubt the reader—certainly every lady reader—will agree with him. That Stephen Deering was of a different opinion seems highly probable, however, inasmuch as poor Upton's stacks were burned under circumstances which fixed a strong suspicion upon his disappointed rival.

Wandering through the grounds of the castle together, the veteran and his friend start a heron from the lake, which makes wing, with a shriek, for the woods. Upton regards the disturbing of "Jack at his fishing" as a bad omen, and says that the bird has sent them its malediction. Lygon laughs at the idea as an idle superstition; but the young man looks grave, and says the place has a bad name, and with good reason. There is a lodge near the water, which the old man supposes to be inhabited by the keeper. "Heaven forbid!" exclaims George, "it is years since human foot passed the threshold."

A foul deed, it seems, has been done there, but it would be premature to tell the story of it here. The villagers avoid the building even in broad daylight, and nobody is willing to occupy it, although it is offered rent free. The veteran laughs at these fears, and proposes to become the tenant of the haunted lodge. George tries to persuade him to abandon his intention, and while they argue the point, they discover a man with a gun watching their movements, who turns out to be the sinister scoundrel, Stephen Deering. They join him, and for what further ensues, as well as for the details of the intensely interesting chapters, of which this sketch affords only the faintest outline, the reader is referred to the pages of the SUNDAY MERCURY. The

AUTHOR'S PROOFS

of the story have been purchased for that paper at a price equal to that paid for the English copyright, and consequently this splendid Romance can reach the public of this country through

NO OTHER CHANNEL.

The large extra edition of the Sunday Mercury of the 12th inst. having been exhausted early in the week, and thousands thereby disappointed of obtaining the initial chapters of the work, a complete abstract of all the leading incidents embraced in them will be prefixed to the new chapters to appear to-morrow. Nothing will be omitted in the abridgement which is necessary to a clear understanding of the context, so that the story will in effect be *recommenced* in to-morrow's issue. All that has already been given will be condensed, without being robbed of its interest, and the fresh installment will be a large and highly interesting one. Should the inkling of it given in the meagre outline attempted above whet the appetite of the reader, it may safely be said that he will consider it but a Barmecidal feast when he regales himself on the banquet that awaits him.

AN EXTRA EDITION

of SIX THOUSAND COPIES will be issued to-morrow, and should that fail to meet the demand, another will be published on Monday.

To obtain the best works of the most popular English romancists, in advance of every other American publication, is one of the objects embraced in the programme of THE SUNDAY MERCURY. Of course the purchase of this privilege involves a large outlay; but such manifestations of enterprise and liberality are appreciated by the people, and never fail to yield an adequate return. Distinguished authors on the other side of the Atlantic have long complained that, in consequence of the absence of an international copyright law, they have been deprived of the legitimate reward of their brain-labor in the United States. But those of them, at least, whose productions appear in the columns of THE SUNDAY MERCURY, have no longer cause to grumble, the prices paid by its proprietors for the

PROOF SHEETS

of their stories being nearly equal to the sums they receive for their MSS. from the London publishers. Thus, by a private arrangement with a prosperous and liberal American newspaper, the advantages of a copyright act are secured to the eminent English writers, whose best efforts, from time to time, appear exclusively in the

GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

Instead of waiting for a new story by Pierce Egan, Miss Braddon, J. F. Smith, Fairfax Balfour, or any other popular English novelist, until it has been thumbed over by all England, and the reviewers have outlined and criticised it, the American public can now read the latest work of any one of these Wizards of the Pen simultaneously with the citizens of London. They can do this in the pages of THE SUNDAY MERCURY, and in

NO OTHER AMERICAN PUBLICATION.

As regards the story of "Edith Aveland; or, All in the Wrong," the public here steals a march upon English readers, for the installments are actually

PUBLISHED IN ADVANCE

of their issue in England.

In every department of the SUNDAY MERCURY the same determination to gratify the tastes and wants of the community is displayed. Expense is a secondary consideration in all cases where the gratification of the masses is concerned.

Twenty years of success enable the proprietors of the paper to say that this policy pays, and they intend to continue it.

The SUNDAY MERCURY'S circulation quadruples that of all the other (so called) Sunday Newspapers published in this City, and is larger than that of any daily journal issued in the United States.

THE OVERWHELMING DEMAND
for the
SUNDAY MERCURY OF JAN. 12,
containing the early chapters of the great story of
EDITH AVELAND;
OR,
ALL IN THE WRONG,
by

J. F. SMITH, author of "Lady Ashleigh," "Amy Lawrence," "Minnie Grey," "The Banker's Secret," "Gus Howard," "Woman and her Master," "Stanfield Hall," &c., &c., &c., is sure to be repeated TO-MORROW, and, therefore, all who wish to be CERTAIN of obtaining copies should apply early to the newsdealers. Although many thousand copies in excess of the usual edition were published on Sunday last, the supply was exhausted before noon, and, notwithstanding that a second edition was printed on Monday, many were disappointed.

Newsdealers, in town and country, have largely increased their orders in consequence of the great popularity of the new story; but it is quite possible that their estimate of the demand will fall short of the reality.

LOVELACE—THE LIBERTINE.
PAUL LYGON—THE GALLANT VETERAN.
FISK—THE RASCALLY VALET.
BECK—THE FAITHFUL LADY'S MAID.
GEORGE UPTON—THE NOBLE YOUNG FARMER.

And several other prominent characters in J. F. Smith's new Romance of
EDITH AVELAND;
OR,
ALL IN THE WRONG,
figure conspicuously in the chapters of the work to appear in the
SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW.

As the story proceeds the interest grows almost painfully intense; but its gloomier features are happily relieved by passages of the richest humor, and by the ludicrous situations in which the subordinate characters contrive to get themselves involved. As Garrick was equally great in tragedy and comedy, so the author of "Edith Aveland" seems to be equally at home in personifying the worst passions of humanity, the highest and noblest

MISCELLANEOUS.

moral attributes, and the quaint simplicity of honest ignorance. His villains are the beau ideal of daring and subtle rascality; his female characters admirable types of the classes to which they belong, and the rough and ready wit of humble life has never been reproduced with more telling effect than by this versatile writer. Of all his romances "Edith Aveland" is undoubtedly the best.

THOUSANDS
are eagerly awaiting the next installment of
J. F. SMITH'S GREAT STORY
IN
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

They will not be disappointed. The interest of
EDITH AVELAND;
OR,
ALL IN THE WRONG,

deepens with every chapter. The vivacity of the dialogue and the flesh and blood reality, so to speak, which the author has conferred upon all characters, from the highest to the lowest, stamp this novel as one of the most extraordinary productions of its class that has been issued in many years. It is sensational, because the events with which it deals are extraordinary. They are not, however, stranger than truth, for the narrative is founded on real occurrences. The envy, hatred and uncharitableness of Lady Horsley, the profligacy and baseness of Lovelace, the chivalry of Paul Lygon, the devotion of Clement Cleveland, the persecutions and perils of the fair Edith, have their types in English society; and the novel is actually based upon circumstances of a like nature which occurred in a southern county in England about forty-nine years ago.

For the convenience of those who could not obtain THE SUNDAY MERCURY of last week, containing the early chapters of the romance, a synopsis of them will be prefixed to the new instalment to appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW.

---

540 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED,
THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING
WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT
OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870,

was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. These means are divided into four classes:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS,

having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the Company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the Company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses*. The Trustees for the Bondholders are Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these Bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the Government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre, at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which $8,500,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 540 miles) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining 186 of the 1,100 miles assumed to be built by the Union Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES
WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles, at $68.058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	13,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING
ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328 000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	8,500,000
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$88,276,000

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

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JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

JAN. 8, 1868.

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BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1867.

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POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT "FENTON" CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A public meeting of the above Club will be held at "Headquarters," "Demilt Dispensary," corner 23d-st. and 2d av., on MONDAY ENENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock.

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Gen. JOHN COCHRANE,
Major JAMES HAGGERTY,
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Dr. Mundt was born at Potsdam on the 15th September, 1808, and was graduated at the University at Berlin. In 1832 he resided at Leipsic, but was notified to leave the city on account of his political opinions, for he had become prominent as a member of the 'Young Germany' party. Having passed a year or two in Southern Europe he returned to Berlin, where he gained the friendship of Varnhagen van Ense, with whom he published Knabel's posthumous works. He afterward edited a journal, which was finally suppressed for its liberal doctrines. In 1839 Dr. Mundt married a daughter of Court-Councillor and Upper-Burgomaster Müller, the lady so well known under the pseudonym of 'L. Mühlbach.' He died in Berlin, on the 30th November, 1861, generally and deeply regretted, for few surpassed him in genuine philanthropy, purity of morals, and strength of intellect."

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FOR BOTH TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The RURAL NEW-YORKER for this week is issued and may be procured of all news-agents. It is a superior number—rich in contents and beautiful in appearance. Here is a table of the varied

CONTENTS OF THE RURAL FOR JAN. 18.
PRACTICAL DEPARTMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL:
Depreciation of Wheat Lands; Experiments with the Potato; an English Farm-yard and Buildings; Renovating Worn Soils; American Dairymen's Association, (annual meetings, &c.;) Spaying Cows; Prepare Your Account Books.
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THE POULTRY YARD:
The Ostrich Fowl; How Fowls Grind their Food; Profits of Poultry; Poultry Raising and Profits; A Variety of Breeds; Raising Grain for Fowls.
RURAL SPIRIT OF THE PRESS:
Cutting Bushes; Changing Seed; Western N. C.; From Grain to Beets; Horses and Stables; Rotation of Crops; The Barberry for Hedges.
RURAL NOTES AND ITEMS:
Thanks; The Season; Report of the Department of Agriculture; American Institute Farmers' Club; The Southern Cultivator; Milk Producers' Association; Self-Acting Hand Loom; (and nineteen items under the heading of Rural Brief Mentionings.)
HORTICULTURAL:
Cultivation of Asparagus; Grapes in the New-York Market; Training Vines on High Trellises; Raspberry Culture; Flory Apple; Orchard Management; How Nature Protects Plants in Winter; Making Raisins; Plum Trees and White Grapes; Cherry Raisings; Sort the Apples; Fruit and Vegetable Markets, &c., &c.
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Talks with Our Boys and Girls—About a Porcupine; Civility is Always Rewarded; (and other articles.)
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News of the Week, (under headings of New-York State Items, from Washington, from the South, Latest Foreign Intelligence, &c.;) Southern Correspondence; The South American War; Gold and Silver Product; Fires; (and thirteen other news articles and paragraphs;) The News Condenser, (including over one hundred items.)
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THE RURAL is published every Saturday, at No. 82 Buffalo-st., Rochester, and No. 41 Park-row, New-York. Vol. XIX commenced Jan. 4, enlarged and improved. Back Numbers furnished to new subscribers by mail, or they may be had of News Agents everywhere. Only $3 a year—Single copy, 6 cents. Apply to your nearest News Agent, or address
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XII.—OUR BOOK TABLE.
XIII.—EDITOR'S TABLE.

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OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1868.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS.

Holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds are hereby notified that the Agent of State will redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office in the City of New-York, on the first of May next, to the extent of the moneys on hand for that purpose.

Notice of desire to surrender Bonds for payment must be filed with the Agent of State on or before the 25th of March.

T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State.
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FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

At the annual election, held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

EDWIN HOYT, T. G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH STUART, JOSEPH B. HOYT,
JOHN M. FURMAN, HENRY SWIFT,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. P. C. Calhoun was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Joseph Stuart Vice-President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

HUDSON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 17, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of the Bank, held at the Banking-House on Tuesday, Jan. 14, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN ARMSTRONG, M. C. MORGAN,
ABRAHAM BECKER, GARRET SIP,
BENJ. G. CLARKE, CHAS. G. SISSON,
HAMPT. A. COURSEN, JAS. R. THOMPSON,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, GARRET VAN HORN,
JOHN GRIFFITH, JOHN VAN VORST.
JOB MALE,

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN ARMSTRONG, Esq., was unanimously elected President and JOHN VAN VORST, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President of the Bank.
A. A. HARDENBERGH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH instant, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, HERMANN STURSBERG,
DANIEL G. KINGSLAND, PIERRE V. DUFLON,
WM. A. THOMSON, BENJ. C. BOGERT,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, PHILIP TILLINGHAST,
JESSE HOYT, JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN M. DAVIES, ROBERT SEAMAN,
JAMES SUYDAM.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SAMUEL E. SPROULLS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS 14TH day of January, 1868, at the EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, for fifteen Directors, the following-named persons were duly elected:

DAVID BANKS, A. W. BROWN,
DAVID BANKS, JR., WILLIAM PHELPS,
CHARLES BANKS, HENRY A. KERR,
CHARLES JENKINS, GEORGE GUENTAL,
CHARLES COOPER, WM. H. HUME,
JOSEPH ROGERS, JOHN MORRISON,
AMOS WOODRUFF, JOSEPH H. JENNINGS,
EDWARD C. CHAPIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, CHARLES JENKINS was unanimously elected President.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on the 14th instant, the old Board of Directors was unanimously reëlected, as follows:

WM. A. WHEELOCK, HENRY A. SMYTHE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY, FRED. W. COGGILL,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN, CHARLES G. LANDON,
SIMON BERNHEIMER, NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
ROBERT H. BERDELL.

At a meeting of the Directors, held on the morning of the 15th, for the purpose of organization, WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was unanimously reëlected President of the Bank, and FRANCIS SKIDDY, Vice-President.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank:

WILLIAM S. CORWIN, AARON RAYMOND,
CHAS. G. CORNELL, JOHN FOWLER, JR.,
BENJ. T. SEALEY, WILLIAM H. KIPP,
ROBERT DUNLAP, THOS. McLELLAND,
UNION ADAMS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, UNION ADAMS, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TEN Trustees of this Company, and of Inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 23d inst., (preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares, and an exchange of Bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company.) The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 3.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON bond and mortgage, at seven per cent., for three or more years, on improved property in the City of New-York; not over fifty per cent.; no commissions asked. Apply to
E. W. HODGSON, No. 67 Wall-st.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Tomlinson Demarest Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company Feb. 5, for the purpose of electing five Trustees for the ensuing year.
J. A. GIFFORD, Treasurer.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property; will be loaned either as a whole or in two sums of $10,000 and $5,000. JOHN E. CHURCH and JACOB SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

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And execute orders for purchase and sale of
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ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES,
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Special Partners.
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Buy and Sell all issues of
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at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Jan. 17, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 35 DIFFERENCE.
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ON EACH $1 000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT the banking-house, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

DANIEL DREW, No. 32 Broad-st.
J. T. SANGER, late of Wm. H. Cary & Co.
F. L. FANCHER, Esq., No. 229 Broadway.
JOHN ELLIOTT, of Messrs. Riggs & Co., Wall-st.
JOHN FALCONER, of Seamless Clothing Company.
HENRY J. BAKER, of Messrs. H. J. Baker & Brother.
ALBERT G. LEE, of Messrs. Coffin, Lee & Co.
LEWIS EINSTEIN, of Messrs. Lewis Einstein & Co.
E. F. KNOWLTON, of Messrs. Wm. Knowlton & Son.
J. H. DATER, of Messrs. J. G. McMurray & Co.
T. H. PORTER, of Messrs. Soutter & Co.
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of Messrs. Fred. Butterfield, Jacobus & Co.
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co.
CHARLES F. DAVENPORT, of Messrs. Lockwood & Davenport.
D. L. ROSS, No. 25 Broad-st.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors D. L. Ross, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Pursuant to section 12 of the act of Feb. 7, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes." and section 2 of the act amending the same, passed June 7, 1853.

CAPITAL STOCK, $2,500,000,
of which no part has been actually paid in, all of which was issued by the Trustees in payment for property purchased by them necessary for the business of the Company. Amount of existing debt, $185,000.

JOHN WINSLOW,
Vice President and Acting President.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.
GEORGE HALL,
WM. WHITAKER,
GORHAM T. GERBER,
EDWIN G. ANGELL,
F. H. JUDD.
} Majority of Trustees.
(5c. stamp.)

City and County of New-York, ss.:—S. J. EDWARDS being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, and that the contents of the foregoing Annual Report by him subscribed are true.
S. J. EDWARDS.
Sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1868.
JOHN A. HILLERY,
Notary Public New-York County.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS of the laws of the State of New-York, the Tomlinson Demarest Company, of New-York, report the amount of the capital stock of the Company to be one hundred and forty thousand dollars, of which one hundred and twenty thousand dollars are paid in. The amount of the existing debts of the Company is sixty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-three cents.

(Signed) C. VAN HORN, President.
C. VAN HORN,
J. A. GIFFORD,
EPHRAIM BEACH,
} Majority of Trustees.
[In. Rev. stamp, 5c.]
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

City and County of New-York, ss.:—C. Van Horn, the President of the Tomlinson Demarest Company, of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing statement is true.
(Signed) C. VAN HORN, President,
Sworn before me this 17th day of January, 1868.
(Signed) E. B. BARNUM, Notary Public, New-York.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Jan. 15, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD JAN. 14, 1868, the following gentlemen were reëlected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM H. FOGG, ARTHUR LEARY,
JOSEPH E. BULKLEY, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JOHN H. MACY, HULL CLARK,
OLIVER HOYT, EUGENE KELLY,
GEO. J. BYRD, WM. T. BLODGETT,
GEO. H. POTTS, CHARLES E. HILL,
PETER HAYDEN, JOSEPH A. SPRAGUE,
WILLIAM K. KITCHEN.

And the following gentlemen were chosen Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:

LORING ANDREWS, JOHN R. MARSHALL,
WILSON G. HUNT.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors WILLIAM K. KITCHEN was unanimously elected President.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD yesterday, 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank, viz.:

NATH'L HAYDEN, CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
WM. L. CONKLIN, CHARLES SANFORD,
GEORGE C. COLLINS, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER, THOMAS WOODWARD,
THOS. DAVENPORT, SAMUEL R. PLATT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM, H. B. LOOMIS,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM, CHARLES HAUSELT,
ALFRED L. ROWE.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were respectively unanimously reëlected President and Vice-President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP M. LYDIG,
JOHN Q. JONES, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, DANIEL B. FEARING,
ROBERT RAY, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, GEORGE A. JONES,
SANFORD COBB, WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reëlected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

STOLEN.
FIVE UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS, 1865.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
No. 102,675,
No. 102,676,
No. 102,677,
No. 102,678,
No. 102,679,
} one thousand dollars each.

Five Missouri Bonds, issued to North Missouri Railroad Company:
No. 387,
No. 392,
No. 394,
No. 396,
No. 710,
} one thousand dollars each.

Four Missouri Bonds, issued to Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company:
No. 263,
No. 452,
No. 464,
No. 471,
} one thousand dollars each.

One Missouri Bond, issued to Pacific Railroad Company, No. 1,161, for one thousand dollars.

Persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating any of the above bonds.

A liberal reward will be paid for their return to the National Bank of the Republic.
JAN. 15, 1868. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RAVINE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Trustees of the RAVINE PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st., on MONDAY, 20th inst. The polls will open at 10½ o'clock A. M. and close at 11 A. M.
JOHN H. WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 157 Broadway, Jan. 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. The poll will be opened from 12 to 1 P. M.
SAMUEL T. WILSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81...	109¾	110	10-40 Cou........	102⅝	102⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	109¾	110	Gold	138¾	138⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106½	106¾	June 7.30........	105¾	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109⅝	109⅞	July 7.30	105¾	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107⅛	107¼	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅛	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅛	108¼	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅛	116⅝
5-20C. '65 Jan&Jly	105¾	105⅞	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '67..	105⅞	106	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg.........	102⅝	102⅞	U. S. 3 ℘ c. Cer..	100¼	100½

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates,
FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,
EDWARD BRIDGE,
JAMES STUART,
JOHN F. SEYMOUR,
CHARLES A. COE,
JAMES P. WALLACE,
SAMUEL H. ROKENBAUGH,
CURTIS NOBLE,
ROBERT SCHELL,
CHARLES STANTON,
ABEL DENISON,
JOSEPH W. GREENE,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR,
HUGH ALLEN,
JOSEPH SLAGG.

At a meeting of the Board this day, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON was unanimously reëlected President.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 STATE OF Alabama 8 per cent. Bonds; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 in the City of New-York. Principal payable in the City of New-York July 1, 1886. Issued under act of Dec. 15, 1865.

The following is the statement of the bonded debt of the State of Alabama:

Jan. 10, 1861, the debt of the State of Alabama was................ payable in New-York.	$2,109,000
payable in London.	1,336,000
Total	$3,445,000

During the war the interest coupons of the State were necessarily allowed to remain unpaid, though those payable in New-York, Nov. 1, 1861, were obliged to be paid through London under great difficulties, and those payable in London were paid up, and including those due Jan. 1, 1865, thus evincing the earnest desire of the State to meet its interest so long as insuperable difficulties incident to the blockade did not prevent. As soon as practicable, among the first acts passed by the Legislature of the State was that under date of Dec. 15, 1865, authorizing the issue of $1,500,000 of bonds bearing not exceeding 8 per cent. per annum, to be used for the necessary financial purposes of the State Government. In an act subsequently passed, (say Feb. 13, 1866,) a certain portion of these bonds, to bear 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. interest, were set apart to fund the past due coupons, including those maturing November, 1866, and January, 1867, which has been done by the issue of said bonds to the amount of $621,100. Of the same issue bearing 8 per cent. per annum there have been sold at par the sum of $55,500, making the whole bonded debt of the State so far issued

Five per cent. bonds payable in New-York.....	$2,582,800
Five per cent. bonds payable in London.....	712,800
Six per cent. bonds payable in London.....	775,000
Eight per cent. bonds payable in New-York.....	55,500
Total.....	$4,121,600

leaving unsold $823,400, of which amount $500,000 are, by direction of the Executive of the State, now offered.

The floating debt of the State, which has arisen solely from the inability (immediately succeeding the close of the war) of collecting taxes, amounts in the aggregate to about $500,000, to pay off which the present issue is now offered. The receipts for taxes from Oct. 1, 1866, to Aug. 20, 1867, when the last report was received, amounted to $647,000, and a further amount remained yet to be collected. Even in the past disastrous year these taxes have more than met the ordinary expenses of the State Government, including interest, and there is not a moment's doubt that the State will hereafter continue, as she always has, to meet her payments with promptness, and lastly, while all the issues of the State before and since the war have been made, with all the guarantees of law, to avoid the slightest shadow of doubt with reference to their legitimacy, the Constitutional Convention, sitting under authority of the United States Government, have confirmed the acts and guarantees attaching to all their securities, as per following certified copy of the acts of said Convention:

Resolved, That it is the determination of this Convention to recognize all legitimate indebtedness of the State of Alabama; and we hold that said indebtedness should ever be held sacred.

In this, of obligations we enumerate:

First—The entire bonded debt due Jan. 10, 1861.

Second—The bonded debt created since 1865, in funding coupons, due and unpaid.

Third—Bonds issued in extending matured debts of 1866.

Fourth—Bonded or other indebtedness created during the last two years, together with "tax receipt" or "certificate" issued by authority of law for paying legitimate expenses of the Provisional Government; provided, however, that no indebtedness (bonded or otherwise) created by the State of Alabama during the late rebellion, or indebtedness created during the last two years, for the benefit, directly or remotely, of any interest of the rebel State or Confederate Government, shall in any manner be recognized by this Convention.

ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION,
MONTGOMERY, Nov. 25, 1867.

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by this Convention on the 12th day of the present month. From the official journal it appears that the vote upon adopting the resolution was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas, 85; nays, none.
ROBERT BARBER,
Secretary of the Convention.

The undersigned will receive bids until the 28th of January for the above-mentioned bonds.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any part or all the bids that may be made, and parties bidding at a higher rate than may be accepted, will be placed upon an equality with the lowest accepted bid.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.

NEW-YORK AND AUSTIN SILVER MINING COMPANY, incorporated Aug. 2, 1866, do hereby report and state that the amount of the capital stock of said Company is five hundred thousand dollars; that the whole amount of said capital has been paid in, and that the existing debts of said Company do not exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars; that no part of said capital has been paid in in cash; but that the Trustees of said Company have purchased mines and other property necessary for their business, and in payment therefor have issued stock to the whole amount of said capital.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.
CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN, President.
CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN,
GEORGE GREER,
J. H. BROWER,
JOS. WALKER,
E. R. SECCOMB,
} Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
E. R. Seccomb, Secretary of the New-York and Austin Silver Mining Company of the City of New-York, being duly sworn doth depose and say that the foregoing report, signed by Chas. Burrall Hoffman, President, and by a majority of the Trustees of the New-York and Austin Silver Mining Company, is true.
E. R. SECCOMB, Sec'y and Treas'r.
Sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1868.
CHAS. M. WILEY, Notary Public, New-York.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, made pursuant to section 12, of the act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical and chemical purposes," and section 2, of the act amending the same, framed June 7, 1853.

The capital stock is $250,000; no part of said stock was actually paid in cash, but it was all issued by the Trustees in payment for property purchased by them necessary for the business of the Company.

The total amount of existing indebtedness of the Company is $18,465 02.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
OLIVER L. GARDNER,
President and Trustee.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
JOHN GARDNER,
JAMES LITTLE,
JOHN BOWMAN,
} Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:—John Bowman being duly sworn, says he is the Secretary of The Gardner Manufacturing Company, above named, and that the foregoing report is in all respects true.
JOHN BOWMAN.
Sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1868.
WILLIAM HIBBARD, Notary Public.
[Int. Rev. 5c. stamp, canceled.]

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK SUBMARINE COMPANY.—The amount of the capital stock of this Company is $400,000, of which $200,000 was issued in payment for certain inventions and patent rights, and the sum of $200,000 has been paid in, in cash.

The existing debts of the Company do not exceed the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.
S. SAMUELS, President.
GEO. M. ALLERTON,
SOLON HUMPHREYS,
STEPHEN CROWELL,
JOHN A. PARKER,
JOHN J. MARVIN,
} Majority of Trustees.
[5c. stamp, canceled.]

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Charles H. Malleson being duly sworn, states that he is the Secretary of the New-York Submarine Company, of New-York, above mentioned, and that the above report is in all respects true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
C. H. MALLESON, Secretary.
[5c. stamp, canceled.]
Sworn before me, this 17th day of January, 1868.
N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN, Notary Public.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

DICKENS' WORKS COMPLETE!
FOR THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
NEW-YORK ALBION.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $10,000 CASH capital, to take an interest for five years, less or more, in a country store and in the culture of Sea Island cotton and sugar cane, &c., in one of the healthiest localities in the Southern States; good reference required and a man of strictly temperate and moral habits preferred. Address PLANTER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, New-York.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED—ACtive or special; a rare chance I now offer to the right man; I want from $2,000 to $4,000, to extend the edge tool business, which is already established; reference required and given. Address JOHN B. RUSSELL, Napanoch, N. Y.

DICKENS' WORKS FREE!
SEE TO-DAY'S
NEW-YORK ALBION.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 12 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL.........	$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 8, 1868.........	363,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th inst.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.
HENRY KIP, Secretary.

31ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.,
No 1 Montgomery-street
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their regular
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from Government tax, payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital.........	$250,000
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868.........	158,654
Assets.........	$408,654

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 166 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building) a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868. Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.
AMOS F. HATFIELD, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
(free of Government tax,) payable on demand, at their office, No. 175 Broadway.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 17, 1868.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 139 Broadway, New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.
The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, to stockholders registered in New-York. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of 18th inst. and reopen on Feb. 3.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at their office on and after TUESDAY, the 14th inst.
M. M. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
No. 2 (old No. 10) COURT-ST.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 13.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STREETS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS INSURANCE CO.
No. 149 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1868.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TEN (10) per cent. is payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 180 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.
27TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of February next.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day, declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 13th inst.
ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. (free from government tax), payable on and after the 13th inst. D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.
THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
MACON, Ga., Dec. 18, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 20th of January next, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer books are closed till Jan. 20. MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DICKENS' WORKS COMPLETE!
FOR THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
NEW-YORK ALBION.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, BELLS, BLANkets, &c.; great bargains; carriages of all styles, 1,000 sets of harness, several second-hand carriages. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, Nos. 636, 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., 166, 168, 170 Crosby-st.

PREMIUM OF DICKENS' ENTIRE WORKS.
APPLETON'S EDITION.
SEE TO-DAY'S ALBION.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS.,
BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.
By order of the Board.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
The usual DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.
Dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from the 1st. the same as principal.
Deposits made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
Books in English, French and German. Deposits before Jan. 21, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, ult., as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—3D-AV., BEtween 125th and 126th sts. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made previous to the 20th draw interest from the 1st of January. Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax, allowed on deposits from $5 to $2,000.
THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
LEVI ADAMS,
R. MAPLESDEN, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE from tax) allowed on all sums of $5 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
All accounts of $5 and upward in this institution will be credited with interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT., in accordance with the by-laws, and payable on or after Jan. 20. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1. SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

DICKENS' WORKS COMPLETE!
FOR THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
NEW-YORK ALBION.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucher, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.: his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:

All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:

5¼ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
9,563 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
586 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
1 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Fifth Military District.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
At their Book-Trade Salesrooms and Fine Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 20 and 21, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Gentlemen unable to attend the sale can have their orders to purchase carefully attended to by the auctioneers.

SALE OF RARE BOOKS—Catalogue of a very valuable collection of books in every department of literature, comprising some of the scarcest ELZEVIERS, ALDUS, PLANTINS, and many very fine specimens of early printed books. Also, a collection of Bibles and Grammars, &c., in 20 different languages; a rich edition of Herrera's History of Indians, in 4 vols folio; Mariana's Historia de Espana, 2 vols. folio; Bayle's Dictionnaire Historique, 4 vols. folio; complete edition of Voltaire in French, 79 vols.; some very scarce books in English and French, and a few books on Facetiæ.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:
2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.
Sale will commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION.
By JOHNSTON & THEALL, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 18, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale. Also, to pay advances, 56 pair of skates. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
A fine collection of Ancient and Modern Oil-paintings, by celebrated American and European artists. They are now on exhibition free as above till sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,
On TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 128 West 47th-st., near 6th-av., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made by BROOKS.
Full particulars hereafter.

AUCTION NOTICE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.
RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 301 Broadway, by order of Abel Horton, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of M. W. Fredenburg, all the stock, Cloths, Doeskins, Canvas, Cassimeres, Linens, Farmer's Satins, Linings, Cottons, and Woolens contained in said store No. 301 Broadway. Also, one Iron Safe; also, counters and fixtures, &c., &c.
Terms cash on the day of sale.
Catalogues and goods ready for examination on the morning of sale.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels	K. B. C.	
150 barrels	K. B. C.	3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels	K. B. C.	3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels	K. B. C.	
250 barrels	K. B. C.	4,184 to 4,433.
250 barrels	K. B. C.	4,434 to 4,683.
100 barrels	K. B. C.	4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels	K. B. C.	4,984 to 5,233.
100 barrels	K. B. C.	5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons Distilled Spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels Spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
JAN. 15, 1868.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:

300 bbls.	K. B. C.	
100 bbls.	P.	
100 bbls.	A.	
50 bbls.	B.	
200 bbls.	G. D.	

and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, H. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Climie, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
JAN. 15, 1868.

DICKENS' WORKS COMPLETE!
FOR THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
NEW-YORK ALBION.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier. *Times* Office.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.
No. 102 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., now occupied as a first-class dry-goods store.
ALSO,
The first floor, basement and sub-cellar; also, the first and second lofts in store No. 34 Murray, corner of Church street, together or separately.
ALSO,
The first floor, basement and sub-cellar of store No. 28 Park-place and No. 33 Barclay-st.; can be divided to make a store on each street.
Apply to JOHN P. NESMITH,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN SOUTH BROOKlyn, No. 260 Degraw-st., opposite Tompkins-place, a three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate to a good tenant; immediate possession. Inquire of C. T. INSLEE, No. 44 Pearl-st., or at the house.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN as Nos. 12, 14 and 16 John-st., about 52 feet wide by 57 feet deep in the aggregate; will be leased for building purposes on favorable terms to a responsible person. Apply to WM. VENVILL, No. 12 John-st.

$1,200.—TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH stoop brick house, with chandeliers; modern improvements; 31st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; shades, oil-cloths, &c., for sale. Apply to J. S. OAKLEY, No. 21 Murray-st.

TO BOOK PUBLISHERS AND BUSINESS MEN.—To lease for a term of years in Washington-place, near Broadway, a house and ground, about 45 feet wide. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIVE-STORY stone-front store No. 89 Bowery, near Canal-st. Apply to BOUTON & SMITH, No. 77 Bowery.

DICKENS' WORKS COMPLETE!
FOR THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
NEW-YORK ALBION.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD PLAIN THREE-story and basement house, in good location, with modern improvements, between 3d and 8th avs., and 14th and 30th-sts.; price from $10,000 to $12,000. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,486, New-York Post-office.

SEE TO-DAY'S
NEW-YORK ALBION.
SPECIAL PREMIUM EDITION!

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SEEMAN & SCHELL,
Real Estate Brokers, No. 116 Broadway, New-York. Houses, stores, lots, country seats and farms, bought, sold, rented and exchanged; loans negotiated; coal and Oakland iron, ochre paint for sale.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-class and medium-priced houses variously located; also, business property and vacant lots on all the leading avenues and streets; printed list on application. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO CHURCHES, MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN.—Greenwich-st., through to Hudson, near Abingdon-square. Large vacant property and buildings; suitable location for storehouses or manufactory; about 85x140; price $60,000; $21,000 on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., ON 48th-st., an elegantly frescoed extra built house, brown-stone, four stories, with extra deep lot, rich furniture, made to order, all complete; price, $50,000.
W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE IN 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house, 21x62; four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone. Price, $30,000. Particulars of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE in 5th-av., near 29th-st., with extra lot and stable; house 28 feet wide. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., an elegant extra wide house, with extra lot and stable; the whole in fee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—FOR SALE—THE STORE AND lot No. 598 Broadway, running through to Crosby-st.; 26x200 feet; building covers the entire lot; possession 1st May. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 WEST 32d-st., in perfect order; early possession. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock.

LOT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 37TH-st. and Park-av., for sale cheap. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE, A first-class house and furniture in Pierrepont-st., at $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DICKENS' WORKS COMPLETE!
FOR THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
NEW-YORK ALBION.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscribers will sell the farm lately occupied by Chauncey Delavan, deceased, situated in the town of East Fishkill, 4 miles from Fishkill Village, near the line of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. Said farm contains 145 acres in a fine state of cultivation, on which is a large two-story double house and fine outbuildings. The house is about 40 rods from the main road, with a lawn in front of 5 acres, with two reliable streams of water running through it. There are two good orchards on the premises. The place is a desirable one for a gentleman's residence, or for a practical farmer.

If not sold previous to Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1868, it will be sold at auction on that day at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

For further particulars apply to
SAM'L A. HAYT,
LEWIS H. WHITE,
FISHKILL VILLAGE, Dec. 26, 1867. Executors.

A COUNTRY-SEAT OF EIGHTEEN ACRES FOR SALE—On the Kingsbridge road, one mile and a half south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water and furnace; convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; a fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

130 FINE FARMS FOR SALE IN New-Jersey, comprising some of the most desirable homes in the State. Among those mentioned may be found splendid river fronts on Staten Island Sound, one hour from New-York by steamboat, and several at Perth Amboy, ranging in price from $4,000 to $30,000. Fine farms on New-Jersey and New-Jersey Central Railroads; houses and lots in the principal towns and cities near New-York.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

A FINE FARM OF 62 ACRES FOR sale, 57 minutes from New-York on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; under good cultivation; wide, rapid-running stream; abundance of fruit; fine large house, containing twelve rooms; large barn and other outbuildings; will be sold thoroughly stocked.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY PROPERTY—COUNtry seat at Ridgewood, N. J., $6,000; College Point, L. I., $8,500 and $10,500; Flushing, $12,000; Spuyten Duyvil, $30,000; Scoton Plains, N. J., $6,000; farms at Summersville, $20,000; Sag Harbor, $12,000; Centre Point Harbor, L. I., $20,000.
GEO. A. HICKCOX, No. 76 Cedar-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SEVENTEEN HUNdred (1700) acres of first rate oak, hickory and cotton land, in a fine state of cultivation, 33 fine mules, 20 head of fine cattle, 60 hogs, cotton seed out of 260 bales of cotton. The buildings all in good condition. The whole is offered for $20,000 cash. For further particulars address
J. M. COOPER, Albany, Ga.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, IN PERFECT ORder, with half acre of ground, at Eltingville, Staten Island, near railroad depot, sea-shore and immediate neighborhood of church and school; unexceptionable location. Price, $4,000; half on mortgage, if desired. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—FOR SALE AN ELEgant residence, with beautiful ground in the City of Bridgeport; two hours from New-York; high and commanding situation. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND FARMS ON THE Morris and Essex, and Northern Railroads of New-Jersey. S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 75 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO COTTAGE HOUSES; fine river view; at Peekskill. Also, several elegant houses at Newburgh. N. T. HAWKINS, No. 35 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

SEE TO-DAY'S
NEW-YORK ALBION.
SPECIAL PREMIUM EDITION!

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIROUS of letting furnished rooms, [illegible] single gentlemen preferred; rooms [illegible] first-class house in every particular. [illegible] st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE family for gentleman and wife, [illegible] own room; the east side of the [illegible] Address, stating terms and particulars, [illegible] No. 5,932, New-York Post-office.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Most central locality, for [illegible] with or without board; private [illegible] changed. Address A. T., Box No. [illegible]

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE; a large room, with fire, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with board. No. 73 7th-st.

FIFTEENTH-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY has two or three nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board; neighborhood good; [illegible] 352 West 15th-st.

NO. 163 EAST 17TH-ST., [illegible] Stuyvesant Park.—A few desirable rooms in a first-class house, with liberal table, at [illegible] References required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms, with board, [illegible] at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av. [illegible] tion first-class.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITHOUT board, in a private family, to a gentleman or a gentleman and wife [illegible] 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY-furnished back parlor and extension, with hot and cold water; also, two single rooms [illegible]

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH, gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. [illegible] No. 188 2d-av.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—WITH OR WITHout board, two rooms, on third floor, [illegible] or together.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board, at No. 28 East 28th-st., [illegible] from Madison-av.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—MURRAY HILL, near 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to let, [illegible] with board.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO LET, with board, at No. 38 West 22d-st. [illegible] room.

A LARGE AND A SMALL FURNISHED room, first floor, to let, No. [illegible] 23d-st.

BOARD.—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT FULL or partial board, a first-class [illegible] family private. Inquire at No. 30 [illegible]

NO. 28 WASHINGTON-SQUARE—NORTH—Back parlor and extension room, handsomely furnished, with board. References exchanged.

A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, ON SECond floor, with fire, to let, with board, to two gentlemen. No. 52 West 15th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO a gentleman a nicely furnished room, with partial board. No. 105 East 40th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 30 East 13th-st. to single gentlemen. [illegible] quired.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. [illegible]

SEE TO-DAY'S
NEW-YORK ALBION.
SPECIAL PREMIUM EDITION!

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—[illegible] MANTELS ON hand, of every style and design, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a large reduction, at KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. [illegible]

DICKENS' WORKS FREE!
SEE TO-DAY'S
NEW-YORK ALBION.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

REMOVALS.

THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed [illegible] corner Maiden-lane.

PREMIUM OF DICKENS' ENTIRE WORKS.
APPLETON'S EDITION.
SEE TO-DAY'S ALBION.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA........................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
COLORADO (new)...............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA.........................WEDNESDAY, Feb. —

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON...Jan. 8
TRIPOLI...Jan. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..$80 Gold.
Steerage......................................$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 15.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 1.
OELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 9 A. M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
FRANCE, GRACE...................SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, FORBES......................SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE...............SATURDAY, Feb. 15

Cabin passage, $100, currency.

Steerage passage, $25, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY...Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK...........SATURDAY..Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax)..............TUESDAY...Jan. 28
CITY OF BOSTON...............SATURDAY..Feb. 1
CITY OF ANTWERP.............SATURDAY..Feb. 8

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
SIBERIA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
RUSSIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
CUBA leaves.................WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26

Chief cabin passage..............................$150
Second cabin passage...............................80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage...............................165
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 23.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 30.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships

MARMION, FAIRCLOTH, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 18
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 25

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 23.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 30,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

For freight or passage apply to

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line—Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading issued to all points in the Interior.

Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.

For passage or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE FOR BALTIMORE.—Steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, will sail SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. For freight apply to

WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

SEE TO-DAY'S
NEW-YORK ALBION.
SPECIAL PREMIUM EDITION!

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Jan. 21, 1868—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets on or before Jan. 21, for steamer of 25th, can do so at the very low prices of $100 first cabin, $80 second cabin, and $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco; Panama Railroad ticket and subsistence included.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The fine steamship

PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston; also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos free of charge.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:22 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SEE TO-DAY'S
NEW-YORK ALBION.
SPECIAL PREMIUM EDITION!

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the

FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,

METIS AND DORIS,

which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GEO. W. TIBBS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS DOWSE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS BENNETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN D. WILSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the seventh (7th) day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC SECKENDORF, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the thirtieth (30th) day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 17, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM CRIST, a bankrupt, in bankruptcy. The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before John W. Little, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, room No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, N. Y., and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt; and further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1868.

ja11-1aw3wSa GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL T. WOODRUFF, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 12th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the said District Court, before John W. Little, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Room No. 9, Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, N. Y., and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1868. ja11-1aw3wSa

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHURCH, Bankrupt. The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the chambers of said Court, before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.

ja4-1aw3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Matter of RICHARD E. HATCH, a bankrupt. The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt Act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, 3d day of January, 1868.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL LAUTERBACH and MAX LAUTERBACH, Bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel Lauterbach and Max Lauterbach, in said District, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 3d day of January, 1868.

ja4-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN P. SMITH and JAMES SMITH, Bankrupts.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register. To all whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John P. Smith and James Smith, of Nyack, County of Rockland, and State of New-York, in said district, and who were on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts on the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.

Dated Nyack, Jan. 13, 1868.

DANIEL D. DEMAREST, Assignee,
ja18-1aw3wSa* Nyack, Rockland County, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of WILLIAM C. REYNOLDS, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. Southern District of New-York, s.s.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William C. Reynolds, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja4-1aw3wS* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles T. Dillingham, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit.: on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by James F. Dwight, Register.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee
ja11-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK E. LUTHY, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Frederick E. Luthy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at City of New-York, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ja4-1aw3wSa No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD B. ZIPPERT, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Bernhard B. Zippert, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; and who was, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at City of New-York, the 4th day of January, A. D., 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ja4-1aw3wSa No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL A. BEEKMAN, bankrupt, in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned having given notice of his appointment as assignee of SAMUEL A. BEEKMAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868.

I. M. ANDRUS, Assignee,
j4-1aw3wS* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES SHEA.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Shea, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at New-York, the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja4-1aw3wSa No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—At the City of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1868, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWARD B. STOVEHILL, of City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

MYER STERN, Assignee,
ja11-1aw3wSa No. 12 Park-place.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM R. BERGHOLZ, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of William T. Riggs & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS E. WILLIAMS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE WOOD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID S. ORTH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. DUNCAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JAN. 18, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUSTIN H. BRIGGS, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in the said Court by Austin H. Briggs in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Odle Close, Register in Bankruptcy, White Plains, N. Y., is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meeting of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York on the 8th day of January, 1868.

ja11-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE COLLINS, Jr., Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by George Collins, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted: and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1868.

ja18-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND W. CLARK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Ferdinand W. Clark, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1868.

ja18-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN C. HAM, Bankrupt. The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1868.

ja18-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANSON B. HOYT and GEORGE W. HOYT, Bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Anson B. Hoyt and George W. Hoyt in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Odle Close, Register in Bankruptcy, in White Plains, N. Y., is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated New-York, on the 8th day of January, 1868.

ja11-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSE ANTONIO PESANT and EMILIO PUIG, Bankrupts.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Jose Antonio Pesant and Emilio Puig, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of January, A. D., 1868.

I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
ja18-1aw3wSa.* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. METZLER and THOMAS G. COWPERTHWAITE, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Henry F. Metzler and Thomas G. Coperthwaite, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

ja11-1aw3wSa* JOHN H. KNAPP, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS B. JOHNSON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas B. Johnson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Jan. 17, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja18-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SEE TO-DAY'S
NEW-YORK ALBION.
SPECIAL PREMIUM EDITION!

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ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

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ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

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$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, IN Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel, a small gold hunting watch with chain, pin and charms. Please return to A. RUMRILL & Co., No. 264 Broadway.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CAROLINE RICHINGS...........................Directress.

LAST NIGHT
OF THE
ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 18,
When will be produced Auber's charming opera
FRA DIAVOLO.

CASTLE, CAMPBELL,
SEGUIN, BERNARD,
PEAKES, ARNOLD,
MISS RICHINGS, MRS. E. SEGUIN,
ALL IN THE CAST.

Box sheet now open.

FRENCH THEATRE.

CARD.—Offenbach's Opera Bouffe, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, having been performed nearly one hundred times by Mr. Bateman's troupe in America, he has determined to interrupt his present brilliant Boston season, in order that the public of New-York, which first set the seal of American approval upon the great Parisian sensation, should be enabled to witness

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE,
which will take place on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 20,
with all the original artists.
THE GRAND DUCHESS will be performed for
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.

Every evening, (except Saturday,) and at the FAREWELL MATINEE on SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock.

Prices as usual.

Reserved seats ready at the regular offices on and after Wednesday morning, Jan. 15.

RISTORI'S LAST MATINEE IN NEW-YORK.

FRENCH THEATRE.

Lessee and Director.............................J. GRAU

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 18, at 1 o'clock,
LAST GRAND MATINEE OF
ADELAIDE RISTORI IN NEW-YORK.

For the last time in New-York Giacometti's new and elaborate work,

MARIE ANTOINETTE,
With its splendor and grand mise en scene.
PRIVATE BOXES CAN NOW BE SECURED.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.

NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 21,
RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO BROOKLYN.
Giacometti's new and celebrated work,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,

which will be produced with grand mise en scene. All the splendid scenery and properties, expressly made for Marie Antoinette, in Paris, will be transported for that occasion to the Brooklyn Academy.

Reserved seats, $2; general admission, $1 50; family circle, 50c.

Seats will be secured at the Brooklyn Academy, and Peter's music store, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

Performance of Marie Antoinette commences at 7¾.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. Bateman...........................Lessee and Director

BENEFIT OF M. LE BLANC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18,
LES TROIS MOUSQUETAIRES,
By the whole strength of the company.

Tickets at the theatre and No. 701 Broadway. Dress Circle reserved seats, $1.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20,
FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY, AND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at noon,
THE GRAND DUCHESS.

Seats may now be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BALDWIN & CO...............................DIRECTORS

HAH-YAH-TA-KEE
AND HIS ROYAL COMPANY FROM JAPAN,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

STEINWAY HALL.

SIXTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 19.

L. F. HARRISON..Director.

Mrs. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER will sing "Brindisi," from Lucretia Borgia, "Janet's Choice," and with Mr. Bowler, the duet from "Don Pasquale."

Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, the celebrated English tenor, his second appearance, will sing "The White Squall" and "Let me like a Soldier Fall."

Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, violinist, will perform Reverie, by Vieuxtemps, and air Hougrois, by Ernst.

Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, pianist, will perform Grand March from Wagner's "Tannhauser," and with Mr. Colby, the grand duet for two pianos, on themes from "The Grand Duchesse."

Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, organist, will perform offertoire by Wely, Sonata by Mendelssohn, and the Heavens are Telling, by Haydn.

Conductor.............................Mr. G. W. COLBY.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS IN BROOKLYN.—Last Reading but one in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—Mr. Charles Dickens will read on MONDAY, Jan. 20, his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, his NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN. The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock, and be comprised within two hours. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. Reserved seats, $2 each. A few desirable seats remain and will be sold at the box office of Plymouth Church, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock this evening.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
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AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., CORNER STATE-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter,) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced, with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

DICKEN'S WORKS COMPLETE!
FOR THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
NEW-YORK ALBION.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER a few more engagements by the day or week; would go a short distance out of the City; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox and Gibbs' sewing-machines; references. Address H. H., Dressmaker, Station F, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH seamstress or nurse and seamstress; has first-class qualifications and can be well recommended; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's sewing machines. Apply at her present employer's, No. 40 West 32d-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing, and all kinds of plain sewing; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of city references. Call or address No. 344 6th-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE girl to find a home in a family where she will be taught music in exchange for her services; is a good seamstress; best of reference given. No. 229 West Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook, and to assist with the washing; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 342 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., one flight of stairs, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook; will assist with the washing, or would do general housework in a private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 1,414 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman in the above capacity; she understands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Call at No. 200 West 28th-st., corner 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts; good City references. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do the best of French plaiting and fluting; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 111 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in taking care of children, or as cook in a small family. Apply at No. 119 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress, or would go out by the day to wash; has good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 423 East 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, WHO speaks English, German and French, a situation as housekeeper; best of City references. Address W. B., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl to do general housework; good references given. Call or address 27 Hubert-st., in the basement.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE IN the neatest manner. No. 64 West Washington-place, up stairs.

DICKENS' WORKS FREE!
SEE TO-DAY'S
NEW-YORK ALBION.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT, a situation as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best of English and City references. Address M. M., No. 236 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, single, who has had long experience in this City, and can be well recommended by his last and previous employers. Address WM. BOYLE, No. 647 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, a situation in a dry-goods store; good references. Apply at Montgomery House, No. 326 10th-av., corner of 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, PORTER, waiter, or in any similar capacity, by a young man; good references. Address F. L., No. 63 Murray-st.

DICKENS' WORKS FREE!
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NEW-YORK ALBION.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND COMPETENT Protestant woman to superintend a family of growing children and assist in housekeeping. Address, with reference, stating where interview may be had, Box No. 1,353 New-York Post-office.

MAP ENGRAVERS.—THOSE EXCELLING in lettering can have steady piece-work at LLOYD'S, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR; COMPENSATION liberal. Apply (between 10 and 1) to A. REQUA, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 36.

DICKENS' WORKS FREE!
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NEW-YORK ALBION.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

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THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

In compliance with a very general request at the box office, the management beg to announce the reproduction, for this week only, of Mr. Levick's sensation drama of

PALE JANET;
OR, THE TRAGEDY AT RED MARSH FARM.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 2½ and 7½ P. M.

NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS! WHITE, or POLAR BEAR, PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS, YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, PAIR OF ROEBUCKS, AFRICAN PORCUPINES, CROWNED CRANES, DEMOISELLE CRANES, BABOONS, MONKEYS, &c.

FOUR BABY LIONS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.

Tom Thumb Elephant, Hannibal, Jr.; Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zobeide Lute and Zalumma Agra, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

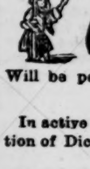
In rehearsal Watts Phillips, Esq.'s, great sensation drama of

NOBODY' SON.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

PLAYED FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS.



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THE
GAS-LIGHT

Will be performed every night and Saturday afternoon.

In active preparation a new and original dramatization of Dickens' most famous work,

The Pickwick Papers.

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BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
FROST KING.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
Fail not to descend
THE MAMMOTH CAVE.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..Director

MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST WEEK
OF THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD,
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.

Previous to the pantomime will be presented a carefully selected programme of

FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERS OF ACROBATIC SKILL,
introducing the entire strength of the
UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE.
ON MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 20,
the young, beautiful and daring equestrian,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,

from the Royal Amphitheatre, London, will make her debut in a wonderful and truly thrilling

SENSATIONAL ACT OF EQUITATION!

IRVING HALL—TO-NIGHT.

SECOND SOIREE OF
CHAMBER MUSIC.
Thirteenth Season, 1868.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock.

WM. MASON, THEO. THOMAS,
J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA, F. BERGNER.

PROGRAMME:

Quartet, A minor, op. 9..........................Volkmann
Trio, B flat, op. 99.................................Schubert
Quartet, E minor, No. 8..........................Beethoven

Subscription Tickets for the Five Soirees, $5.
Single Tickets, $1 50 each.

To be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Jordens & Martens', No. 738 Broadway.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT

INFANTRY,
N. G. S. N. Y.
PROMENADE CONCERT
at Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.,
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, 1868,
at 8 o'clock.

Tickets $1, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be obtained from officers and members of the regiment, and at

Geo. R. Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.
McLeod & Remmey's, No. 626 Broadway.
G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Dodworth's, Astor-place.

THE PARIS PICTURES,

Now on view in the Winter Exhibition of the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

SEE TO-DAY'S
NEW-YORK ALBION.
SPECIAL PREMIUM EDITION!

MEETINGS.

THE QUARTERLY SESSION OF THE Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York will be held in Temperance Hall, Cooper Building, in the City of Albany, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock A. M. Representatives attending the Session can take the Hudson River Railroad at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3¾, 6½ and 11 P. M., or Harlem Railroad at 11 A. M. or 4:35 P. M. It is hoped that there will be a general attendance, as business of much interest will come before the Session.

SCOVILL D. FOOT, G. S.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

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A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

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FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
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N. A. LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

AN ADVANCED CLASS IN PHONOGRAPHY will be opened on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock.

ANOTHER ELEMENTARY CLASS will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at the same place and hour. Both classes will be taught by Mr. J. E. MUNSON. For terms and other particulars, see circular at the Library.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

A FEW SCHOLARS RECEIVED FOR instructions upon piano by a lady who has had greatest advantages and experience; best references, City and elsewhere. Inquire or address "G," at Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, or at No. 153 (new No.) East 27th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.

Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—FOR THE most thorough, extensive and accomplished education of young ladies, at a moderate cost. Next session begins Feb. 6. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania, $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instructions. For catalogue address F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

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ELOCUTION.—D. F. DIMON, NO. 112 WEST 53d-st., near Broadway, gives instruction at his own or pupil's residence. Course of lessons, $20. Training thorough.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A LADY OF several years' experience, as teacher of English branches, French, Latin and drawing; best of references given. Address TEACHER, care of Rev. W. N. Cleveland, No. 96 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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Lessee and Manager.......................WM. WHEATLEY

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
SATURDAY, Jan. 18, 1868.
AFTERNOON AT 1—EVENING AT 7½,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and three acts, by James Mor[illegible] entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THE SCENERY by R. Marston, D. A. Strong.
MECHANICAL EFFECTS by J. Froude.
COSTUMES by Laureys (late of Drury Lane, London, now of this establishment) and Mme. Costa.
PROPERTIES by Benedict and Halle, of Paris.
JEWELS AND PARAPHERNALIA by Le Blanc, Granger and Benon, of Paris.
GAS AND CALCIUM EFFECTS by Charles Murray and Seward.
THE INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS, under the direction of E. Mollenhauer.

THE CAST,

among others, will embrace the names of

Messrs. Mark Smith, Vining Bowers, E. B. Holmes, Hernandes Foster, Rendle, &c.

Misses Fanny Stockton, Mona Montague, from Princess Theatre, London; Mary Wells, Lucy Egerton, from the Queen's Theatre, London; Lizzie Willmore, J. De Lacy, Kate Palmer, Coison, Leclaire.

THE GRAND BALLET,
sustained by Miles.
Marie Bonfanti, Louisa Billion,
A. Sohlke, M. van Hummie, &c.

Maitre de Ballet...........................M. COSTA

THE PANTOMIME AND HARLEQUINADE.
Harry Hemmings..........................as..........................Clown
James Hemmings..........................as..........................Harlequin
John Burke Hemmings..................as..........................Pantaloon
Miss Amy Bennett........................as..........................Columbine

The auxiliary aid will number over two hundred persons.

THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
GRAND BALLET DE BELLS.
BUILDING OF THE DARK TOWER.
ACT 1.—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
THE BALLET OF FIRE FLIES.
THE KINGDOM OF FISHES—Sachetti.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
THE ROYAL KITCHEN—Sachetti.
THE DUNGEON—Thorne.
MARCH AIKA AMAZONIAN.
THE PANTOMIME.

Concluding with
THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY—
MARSTON, assisted by J. S. Getz.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS
SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN
EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....................Mr. Lester Wallack

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18,

Will be presented Planche's charming Comedy of the

CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Miss KATE RANOE and Miss MARY GANNON.

To conclude with John Madison Morton's New Comedy of

WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. O. WILLIAMSON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss MARY BARRETT and Miss MORRELL, in the cast.

MONDAY, Jan. 20—Mrs. Centlivre's sparkling comedy of the

WONDER

will be produced, with beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, splendid appointments, and a capital distribution.

Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. G. Milton, Mr. T. Ward, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Kate Ranoe and Miss Annie Ward in the cast.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22—THE WONDER.

Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA GRANGE. BRIGNOLI.
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
SATURDAY, JAN. 18, AT 1 P. M.
GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
DON GIOVANNI,

with Madame Anna de la Grange, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Miss McCulloch, Signors Tamaro, Orlandini, Susini, Coletti.

Musical Director and Conductor.........Sig. NICOLAO

Admission to all parts of the house, $1.

No reserved seats.

To avoid the rush at the door the patrons of the opera are requested to purchase their tickets in advance, at the ticket office of Pike's Opera House, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 111 Broadway.

Doors open at 12; commence at 1.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, (by desire,) LA TRAVIATA.

RIGOLETTO in preparation.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28—Brooklyn.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—SATURDAY.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING PERFORMANCE
OF SHAKESPEARE'S EXQUISITE SPECTACLE,

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

LAST WEEK BUT THREE

Of this, the most beautiful spectacle ever given to the stage.

TO-NIGHT. 67th Representation.
MATINEE AND NIGHT.
MATINEE AND NIGHT.
MATINEE AND NIGHT.
MATINEE AND NIGHT.
MATINEE AND NIGHT.
THIS AFTERNOON. Fourteenth Matinee.

Mr. G. L. FOX..........................as..........................BOTTOM
Miss ROSA COOKE....................as..........................OBERON

MENDELSSOHN'S GRAND ORIGINAL MUSIC.

MATINEE PRICES—Admission, 75c.; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50c.; children, 50c. Doors open at 12¾; begins at 1¼ o'clock.

EVENING—Doors open at 7; begins at 8 o'clock.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL, Feb. 3.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS SATURDAY TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 1½; EVENING AT 7¾.
MRS. BOWERS AND PEEP O'DAY AT BOTH.

MATINEE AT 1½.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
ONLY PEEP O' DAY
MATINEE.

EVENING AT 7¾.
IRISH DRAMA,
PEEP O' DAY.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

MONDAY, JAN. 27—LOTTA.

EIGHTEENTH WEEK.

THE PILGRIM

Is now exhibited every

AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 8 o'clock.

THE BEST AND MOST PLEASING SHOW IN NEW-YORK.

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.

Admission 25, 50 and 75 cents.

G. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS,

SECOND SERIES,
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 20th and 22d,
AT DODWORTH HALL, at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY—READINGS from MACBETH, (three scenes;) from the OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, (Dickens,) and the PICKWICK PAPERS. Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs $1. Reserved chairs, numbered, may be obtained at Mr. Macfarland's bookstore, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, for Monday and Wednesday evenings.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

Song of the Letters, 50c.; Sword of my Father, 40c.; Tell Him, 40c.; Grande Valse, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 35c. For violin, 15c. each. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

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NEW-YORK ALBION.
SPECIAL PREMIUM EDITION!

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

POPULAR LECTURES ON ART.

A course of three lectures on the theory and practice of the fine arts will be delivered by Col. JAMES FAIRMAN, in the large Hall of the Cooper Union, as follows:

LECTURE 1—SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18. Subject: "The Artist's Mission."

LECTURE 2—SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1. Subject: "The Artist's Preparation."

LECTURE 3—SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15. Subject: "The Artist's Work."

Each lecture will commence at 8 P. M.

Admission for the above course is free.

Tickets may be obtained at the Reading Room from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

GRANT SONGSTER.

FIFTY-FOUR GOOD ORIGINAL SONGS
FOR CAMPAIGN SINGERS AND CLUBS.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.
TEN CENTS.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

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ORGAN FOR SALE—FOR SEVERAL YEARS used in a church in this City; in good order and of excellent tone; two banks of keys; pedals to G; sixteen stops; price, $1,200. At a small expense can be made equal to one of nearly double cost. Inquire of JARDINE & SON, No. 318 East 39th-st.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW and second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments.

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TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

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C. H. RIVERS'

NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 150 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.

These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.

For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES NOW OPEN.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2½ to 4 P. M.

Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.

Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S BOOK, "THE PROMPTER," containing full descriptions of all the quadrilles, figures of the German sets, for sale at WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy, No. 82 5th-av. Price 50 cents.

DICKENS' WORKS FREE!
SEE TO-DAY'S
NEW-YORK ALBION.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN.

The Cunard mail steamer *Australasian*, Capt. HOCKLEY, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 4th and Queenstown on the 5th January, arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Etna* sailed at the same time for New-York via Halifax.

The doings and the intentions of the Fenians continued the all-absorbing theme of the English journals.

Among other rumors was one that two vessels supposed to belong to the Fenians, had been seized by the naval authorities at Woolwich, as contraband, but this, like many other reports more or less alarming, proved to be unfounded.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, alluding to canards about the Fenians, remarks that while there is nothing so unwise as indifference to proper precaution in such times as these, it is also necessary to take precautions against panic and against practical joking.

The Paris correspondent of the Brussels journal *Le Nord* says:

"It has been proved that the Fenian organization has its accomplices in France, and that its name is legion. Searches have been made by order of the Prefect of Police in a certain quarter which have led to the seizure of correspondence with the English Fenians. Among it were discovered plans of fresh outrages to be carried out in England, one of which is the destruction of the fleet, and the names of the most important correspondents of the Fenian movement in London. The discovery has been kept quite secret, but the documents have been forwarded by the Police of Paris to the Government of Great Britain."

Orders had been given to remove the whole of the wooden store sheds in and about the vicinity of the Tower of London.

All the principal military posts in the garrison at Chatham were strongly guarded by a line of sentries, while guards are placed within most of the Government establishments which are deemed to require special protection.

The *Times* again urges that Irishmen in England should come forward voluntarily and make declarations of their loyalty to the Crown and their abhorrence of all treasonable designs, and says: "Such a course would, we think, tend to allay the alarm with which the presence of a large Irish population in our great cities is regarded. It would draw the two communities nearer together—a thing very necessary in some districts, where one of the chief tasks of the Police is to protect the Irish workmen and laborers against their incensed neighbors. In Staffordshire they are looked upon with a distrust deepening into hostility, and in South Wales it would take very little to raise the native miners against them. It is generally felt that any new Fenian crime will agitate society to a degree seldom known in this country."

The West-African mail brings news of disturbances at Bonny in consequence of a difference in the traders as to the right of passage through some creeks of the Niger. The Bonny chiefs had determined on war in reference to this question with their neighbors.

By intelligence received at Trieste, from Zanzibar, it appears that Dr. LIVINGSTON was seen by an Arabian merchant on the 1st of October last.

Some of the survivors of the battle of Montana, having met at a fraternal banquet in Mantua on the 16th ult., the following telegrams was sent to Gen. GARIBALDI:

"Some of the survivors of Mantua send their General an affectionate greeting. Push on the completion of our duty. Call upon us; we are ready."

The General sent the following reply:

"CAPRERA, Dec. 22, 1867.

DEAR FUIGI—I have received from a lady the following motto: 'Victory is achieved by perseverance.' I hope Italy will remember the motto next Spring. My affectionate compliments to my companions in arms."

IRELAND.

The Question of Proclaiming Martial Law—Popular Sentiment Against It.

The following letter appeared in the London *Times* of Jan. 3:

THE UNSPOKEN WORDS.

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: Within the last fortnight a phrase has come to the lips of hundreds of Englishmen, and died away unuttered. They have seen the elements at work of a twofold war—a civil and a foreign war; foreigners urging and leading disaffected Irishmen to the perpetration of acts at once seditious and murderous. They have seen the increasing weakness of the civil magistrates and civil procedure in the face of this growing menace. They have seen but one remedy for it possible in Ireland. They have whispered "martial law," but as yet they have not dared to give these words full utterance. Why is this? Because the cruel and cowardly treatment of Mr. EYRE is in their memories. A cowardly Secretary of State, with his dastardly colleagues, gave up to the fury of leagues and conventicles a man who braved all to save Jamaica. The men who now tremble at the undeveloped dangers of Fenianism are haunted by the memory of their own part in that miserable persecution, and dare not ask boldly for that which they know can alone save Ireland. Yet I venture to say that, were martial-law proclaimed to-morrow in Ireland, every well-affected Englishman would be thankful. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A BRITON.

This letter called forth the most decided expressions of dissent and abhorrence from many English journals. The *Pall Mall Gazette* said:

"Fear, the parent of cruelty, is a dangerous adviser. The *Times*, evoking the spirits of Tom the Devil and the North Cork Militia, published yesterday the following atrocious letter under the following atrocious heading. Severity in checking the pranks of the Fenians is doubtless necessary, but we do not see that aught but disaster could result from the blundering injustice of martial law. However, if the desire frankly expressed by 'the unspoken words' is to be gratified, why not try martial law in Clerkenwell? 'The man who braved all to save Jamaica' is, happily, still *en disponibilité*; and Col. NELSON and Mr. BRAND are still in her Majesty's service."

The London *Daily News* was still more emphatic in its condemnation of the policy advocated by the writer of the foregoing letter:

"If it be true, which we take leave utterly to doubt, that the thought of proclaiming martial law in Ireland has occurred to any considerable number of Englishmen, it is not without good reason that they have instantly suppressed it. Freedmen hate martial law because it is arbitrary; honest men because it tramples upon their securities for justice; humane men because it is essentially brutal and savage; and wise men because it aggravates the weakness of which it is a sign. We do not believe, however, that the subject has been at all thought of with reference to Ireland on the present occasion, for the simple reason that the circumstances which might be supposed to call for its application do not exist. There is no armed resistance to the Government. The Fenians have not a company in the field, and apparently dare not place one there. Seditious and murderous acts are perpetrated from time to time in Ireland, as they have been at Manchester and in Clerkenwell, but the law is able to punish them. * * * It may be, however, that our "Britons" are not thinking of punishing the guilty at all; that even courts-martial are too discriminating for them; and that they *desire severe measures of repression to be applied to whole districts, and to weigh alike upon the loyal, the disaffected and the neutral.* Considering how few of the Irish people we have contrived to attach to our Government, it may be hoped that the neutral and expectant form a very large proportion of the population, and upon the impression we make on their minds during the next year or two will the character of our tenure of Ireland probably depend. Sensible people in Ireland, as everywhere else, expect us to punish the lawbreaker and strike down the avowed enemy of the Government; but if the Crown, which has just shown itself strong enough to put down the funeral processions by a mere proclamation, were to deprive whole districts and Provinces of the regular administration of the law, the wantonness of the act would be resented by all who are not prepared to become our uncompromising partisans, and the number of our avowed enemies would be immensely increased."

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Alabama Claims—What Kind of a Settlement is Needed.

From the London Star, Jan. 3.

It is a cause of deep regret that the negotiation which at one time appeared to prosper in the hands of Lord STANLEY for the submission of the *Alabama* claims to arbitration has been broken off. All questions of this kind are in their very nature dangerous, because should any fresh irritating controversy start up between the two nations, the old grudge will revive, and desperate politicians will not scruple to take advantage of it for their own sinister purposes. We should be prepared to urge a frank and liberal policy toward the United States upon the highest grounds which can influence statesmen or nations, even if no pressing circumstances in our own domestic condition rendered it peculiarly necessary that we should be on good terms with the Government of Washington. The Americans have no liking for Fenianism, and disrelish the idea of being made tools of by the Irish for the purpose of carrying out their own designs. They have no appreciation of the part of taking the chestnuts out of the fire; but so long as the *Alabama* claims remain unsettled, the Irish are masters of the situation. The injured done by that ill-omened cruiser sank deep into the hearts of the American people, so deep that had our Government not altered its policy and shown more determination when the steam-rams were about to sail from Liverpool, nothing could have prevented a war. When Americans accordingly now say a word in favor of the British Government, and in condemnation of Fenian excesses, there is never wanting some candid Irishman to remind them of the *Alabama* and the destruction of American shipping during the rebellion, and of the great reception which Mr. SEMMES met with here and in the colonies. It is more than time, therefore, that the account between us should be settled, whatever the pecuniary obligation it may impose. *A settlement would be cheap at any money price.* No man in England, we believe, appreciates all these arguments better than Lord STANLEY. It was his sense of the danger of leaving the controversy open which led him to take the bold step of reversing Lord RUSSELL's decision and opening up the negotiation afresh, with the offer of arbitration. His concession was met by the Government at Washington in an admirable spirit, and for a time the correspondence proceeded in such a manner as to augur a speedy settlement. Lord STANLEY's proposed form of reference was of the broadest and most comprehensive description, viz., whether the British Government had incurred any moral responsibility by its actions during the war, so as to be properly answerable for the damages occasioned by the *Alabama*. Mr. SEWARD accepted this form, and the point upon which negotiations have broken off appears very trivial after so broad a basis had been laid down, and so frank an attempt made on our part to come to a settlement. Mr. SEWARD, on behalf of the United States Government, having explained that he would contend before the Court of Arbitration that our hasty recognition of the belligerency of the Confederates constituted part of the case against us in a moral point of view, Lord STANLEY at once replied that he would not consent to enter into arbitration if the conduct of his Government in the matter of recognition of the belligerency was to be called in question. Now, according to the accepted rules of international law, we believe Lord STANLEY to be quite right in contending that for such an act of policy no nation is bound to account to another. On the other hand, by international law a nation which feels aggrieved by any such action on the part of an ally or a friendly State, can go to war about it if no satisfactory explanations are given. But whatever the decision of legal pedants, we contend that Lord STANLEY *waived all his legal pleas when he offered to refer the "moral" responsibility of his country for the acts complained of.* The difference, as we understand it, between taking up a strictly legal position and offering to bring the acts complained of to a decision on moral grounds, is, that in the latter case all legal rules and technicalities are to be put aside, and the contention referred to those eternal principles of justice which are implanted in the conscience and heart of man. If this is what Lord STANLEY meant when he proposed to submit the moral responsibility of England for the cruiser claims, no higher or nobler ground could be taken up by any statesman or any nation. If we resolve to come to any agreement with America at all, let it be upon *the broadest possible basis and on the highest possible considerations.* The mutual interests of the people are so stupendous, the two nations take so unquestionably the lead of civilization, that any legal squabbles are utterly out of place in any discussions between them. A reference of the *Alabama* claims with all discussion on the recognition of the belligerency of the Confederates shut out by preconcerted arrangement, *would not be worth entering into*, as the sense of injury would not thereby be removed from the American mind, but, on the contrary, should the decision be against the United States on the partial issue, *would only be increased.* We hope Lord STANLEY may reconsider his position, remembering that it is the truest patriotism and highest statesmanship to remove causes of quarrel by "moral" means in place of leaving them to ripen, on the most orthodox legal principles, into serious disagreements, if not war itself.

The British Minister at Washington.

The London *Times* of Jan. 3, while disclaiming any disrespect to Mr. THORNTON, renews its objection to his appointment as Minister to the United States. The best man that could be found would not be too good for the post. The *Times* suggests Lord KIMBERLEY, who, in many distinguished posts, and lastly as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has acquitted himself with much credit. He would know how to represent the case of Ireland in the most effective manner to the American Government, and his faculties of speech and a certain power of holding his own, would make him invaluable in controversy with such a Minister as Mr. SEWARD. The *Times* refers to others who could not but feel honored by such a mission, at such a critical time, as the Duke of ARGYLE, Lord CRANBORNE, Lord CARNARVON, and Lord DUFFERIN.

The Liverpool *Post* makes the following remarks on the above: "We are not aware that any complaint has been raised in Washington against sending them a plain commoner, but the *Times* seems to be of opinion that the Yankees, like the British, 'dearly love a Lord.' The character of the Americans has been strangely miscalculated if they are not above such snobbery as the *Times* imputes to them."

CUBA.

The Cholera—Statistics of the Epidemic—Revolutionary Rumors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1868.

The cholera, which had disappeared entirely some fourteen days ago, again made its appearance on New-Year's Day, the people dying by hundreds until the 6th, when the epidemic diminished as rapidly as it had begun, and to-day it has almost disappeared, only twenty-three cases and five deaths being reported during the twenty-four hours ending on Friday noon. A large portion of the persons attacked are negroes and Chinamen or persons belonging to the lower classes of whites, while the number of deaths among the higher clases has been very small, and has not amounted to more than two per cent. A semi-ish officials, and a great friend to them. A semi-official statement states the number of cases from the first appearance of the epidemic, on the 19th of October, to the 31st of December, 1867, at 1,772, of which 859 were fatal, in a population of 200,000. The epidemic reached its climax on the 25th of November, when the number of cases was 106. In proportion to the number of inhabitants, 8.904 per cent. have been attacked, and 4.365 per cent. died, showing about 50 per cent of mortality. The mortality in the Military Hospital has been 146 out of 316, and in the public hospital 38 per cent. It is probable that the disease will not appear again as the authorities seem to be in earnest about a strict compliance being rendered their orders, it being proven that a forcible application of hygienic laws will destroy the germs of the disease.

REVOLUTIONARY RUMORS.

The city is full of startling rumors, which I have been unable to trace to any authentic source. There is a report announcing that the garrison at Puerto Principe—some say of Porto Rico—have revolted because they have not received their pay. Another report is that the Spanish Minister at Washington had sent a telegram to the Captain-General, directing that officer to hold the troops in readiness, as the American fleet would pass by the Island to take possession of St. Thomas, and would try to excite a revolution in Porto Rico. Report number three says that everything is in readiness in Porto Rico, and that the people will vote for annexation to the United States as soon as St. Thomas shall have been transferred. A few more stories of the same calibre are in circulation, and will undoubtedly be embellished with sufficient interesting particulars to make them appear real, while there is no foundation for any. I merely take note of them as matters of town talk.

QUASIMODO.

GEORGIA.

The Appointment of Gen. Ruger and Capt. Rockwell as Governor and Treasurer of Georgia—The Rumored Course of Gov. Jenkins—The Convention.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 13, 1868.

The General Orders published this morning fully confirmed my dispatch of last night. Gen. RUGER is Governor of Georgia, and Capt. ROCKWELL is Treasurer, and they start for Milledgeville this evening to enter upon their duties. The new Military Governor has been for some time commandant of this post, and is much esteemed by those who have had occasion to meet him. He served with SHERMAN's army during the war, and is said to have done distinguished service. After the surrender he was assigned to duty in North Carolina, and administered the affairs of that State with ability and good sense. He is a young man, however, inexperienced in government, wholly unacquainted with politics, and unknown to the people of Georgia, except to the few who may have had business with the Commandant of the post of Atlanta. Capt. ROCKWELL, of the Ordnance Department, who has been assigned to fill the office of State Treasurer, is quite young, and is spoken of very highly by those who know him as a gentleman of high character and considerable business capacity. He is a citizen of Vermont. Gen. RUGER is, I am told, a citizen of Maine. Gen. DUNN would have been appointed Governor, but Gen. MEADE could not dispense with his services here. Gen. DUNN has been attached to Gen. POPE's staff as Judge-Advocate-General during the whole of POPE's service in Georgia, and has been his political adviser on all occasions, receiving and conferring with all the politicians, and giving counsel on all matters relating to the political part of the administration of the Military Commander. In this way he has acquired considerable knowledge of men and things in the State, and is on that account a very valuable aid to Gen. MEADE, who is a perfect stranger and does not know a soul in Georgia. Gen. DUNN served in Congress from Indiana in 1858 and 1859, is a man of much shrewdness and tact, mild and conciliatory in his manner, and is popular even with those who are opposed to the Reconstruction laws and the Military Government.

The General was beset all yesterday, although it was Sunday, by deputations of every shade of opinion, urging their respective advice as to who would be "the best man for Governor." The Radicals especially importuned him to appoint a civilian of their number; but he resisted every appeal, and settled the difficulty by assigning a military officer to the duty, who will act under orders from headquarters. All parties are disappointed and displeased, and are growling more or less angrily.

As I predicted, this action of the General has completely checkmated the Ashburn movement, to have the power of appointment and removal conferred upon the Convention. After some very long and bitter speeches, ASHBURN moved to lay his resolution on the table to-day, and thus disposed of the whole question.

I am credibly informed by those who profess to be in the confidence of Gov. JENKINS, that he will immediately apply to the District Court for a writ of *quo warranto*, and on its refusal, carry up the question on motion to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. JONES, the Treasurer, will probably adopt a similar course, if for no other reason, to protect the sureties on his official bond.

THE CONVENTION.

The Legislative Committee and the Committee on Relief made majority and minority reports to-day, which have been ordered to be printed. The minority report of the Committee on Relief takes strong ground against any action to stay the enforcement of debts, on the ground that all such action is violative of the Constitution, and because the National Legislature has already provided the only legal means of relief by the passage of a bankrupt law. It is certain, however, that very comprehensive measures of relief will be adopted, and it is further certain that Gen. MEADE will issue an order to-day or to-morrow similar to that which he has issued for Alabama, prohibiting all sales of property for debt until the Convention shall have disposed of the question. By to-morrow all the reports of the committees on the several departments of the Constitution and Civil Government will have reported, and by Wednesday, the nineteenth day of the session of the Convention, the regular business of the Convention will begin to be discussed.

It was strongly intimated in their speeches to-day that the Radicals will insist on negro eligibility to office and their right to sit on juries, as well as their right of universal suffrage. The Opposition will be obstinate and angry, and if, as I feel assured, the Radicals prevail and carry their views, all the Reconstructionists of the school of which Ex-Gov. BROWN is the leader, will use every means in their power to defeat the Constitution before the people. There are as many as fifty members of the Convention who will oppose universal suffrage, but when I place their number at fifty I have given the full extent of their strength.

STONE-MOUNTAIN.

The Correspondence Between Gov. Jenkins and Gen. Meade—Why the Governor was Removed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Jan. 17.

The correspondence between Gen. MEADE and Gov. JENKINS, is published.

Gen. MEADE considers the ordinance passed by the Montgomery Convention to levy and collect a specific tax defraying its expenses, and requiring the Treasurer of Georgia to advance $40,000, to be replaced when the specific tax is collected, as an appropriation made by law in the sense used by the Constitution of Georgia, which provides that "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury except by appropriation made by law." Gen. MEADE, therefore, requests Gov. JENKINS to issue a warrant on the Treasurer for the amount called for by the Convention. He further says that he is clearly of the opinion that the Convention is authorized by the Reconstruction acts to exercise such legislative power as may be necessary for it to discharge the duties which said acts impose. Gen. MEADE cites as a precedent for his action in support of the Reconstruction Convention the appropriations made by the Constitutional Convention in 1865, and concludes by asking the cooperation of the Executive Department in the performance of the difficult and embarrassing duties devolving upon him.

Gov. JENKINS after meeting the substance of Gen. MEADE's communication says that after careful consideration of the whole subject, and with the clearest convictions of duty he declines to comply with Gen. MEADE's request, and then states his reasons for refusing at some length:

First—He considers the question as arising under the Constitution of Georgia, adopted in 1865, and under the Constitution of the United States, both of which he has sworn to preserve, protect and defend. No appropriation having been made by the Legislature, and the Convention not having been called in accordance with the Constitution, but by Congress, he cannot comply with its behests. Congress cannot, by its simple act, appropriate money from the Treasury of the State of Georgia, and cannot confer on its agents any larger powers than are possessed by itself. He does not consider the ordinance of the Convention as made by the law.

Second—There is nothing in the Reconstruction acts which saddles the Treasury with the cost of the novel enterprise the Convention is engaged in. They provide that the Convention shall levy a tax for the express purpose of defraying the expenses of the Convention.

Third—Apart from the Constitutional principles involved, the liabilities of the State now pressing upon the Treasury would not warrant him in authorizing the Treasury to advance money to the Convention.

Gen. MEADE replies that he receives the communication of Gov. JENKINS with profound regret, considers his action as an impediment to reconstruction, does not feel called upon to answer his arguments, and removes him from the office of Governor of Georgia with regret, entertaining for him high personal respect, as both are acting from a conscientious sense of duty.

VIRGINIA.

Gen. Butler's Quiet Departure—President Underwood Impeached—The Convention Refuses to Entertain the Charges—Bill of Rights Finished, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

BUTLER is gone, and Conservatism feels relieved. He left so quietly that no one was aware of it. His visit has only served to widen the breach, and increase the hostility of the Conservatives toward the Republicans. Why can not such unpopular personages be kept at home? The childish action of the Conservatives in leaving the Convention is generally approved by their party. But it was certainly a very school-boyish way for "representative men."

UNDERWOOD IMPEACHED.

A row was foreshadowed at the very beginning of the session this morning—and fears were entertained that "pistols would flash and dirks would gleam" in the—hall before adjournment. The Secretary had left the entire scene enacted—when BUTLER came into the hall out of the journal, and the Conservative members demanded its correction. Messrs. WILLIAMS and SCOTT, who had refused to act in the Committee of Invitation, demanded that their action on the occasion should be recorded. But the President refused to allow the journal to be corrected and was sustained by the House. He took the ground that the whole action of the Convention was disgraceful, and said, (not to use harsher terms,) the journal must not appear disorderly.

The Conservatives, chafing under the slight put upon them, nursed their wrath till the morning hour was exhausted and the order of the day disposed of, when Mr. WALLIN, Conservative, rose to a question of privilege, and, as the President was involved, requested that he should vacate the chair, which he did, and Mr. BOWDEN, of Norfolk, took the gavel. Mr. WALLIN then read a paper signed by himself and two other members, the purport of which was that they complained that a breach of the rights and privileges of the members of the body was committed the previous day by the President in this, first, that while Mr. EUSTACE GIBSON was addressing the house on a motion to reconsider the resolution inviting Gen. BUTLER to visit and address the Convention, he was compelled to yield the floor by the arbitrary and improper ruling of JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, the presiding officer; second, that the presiding officer arbitrarily and in violation of the privileges and rights of the members, and of the rules of the Convention, refused to put the question to the house upon a properly taken appeal from his ruling, and, third, that the said presiding officer entertained and put a motion to adjourn, pending said appeal, and finally that pending the motion to reconsider, in violation of the rules of procedure, he introduced a stranger upon the floor of the house and invited him to make an address to the Convention; and therefore they asked that a committee of five should be appointed to investigate the matter and consider these charges, take the proper evidence and report to the Convention.

Mr. HOWE moved that the charges be not received, when Mr. EUSTACE GIBSON got the floor, and administered a very severe castigation to the President, characterizing his action as tyrannical and arbitrary, and in utter disregard of courtesy or parliamentary rule. He spoke at great length, and with much bitterness of language and feeling. Indeed, for a young gentleman but recently married, and a connection of Judge UNDERWOOD's, too, he scolded most artistically. But it was all of no avail, for the Convention decided by a party vote not to entertain the charges.

RESOLUTIONS.

A number of "bunkum" resolutions were offered and referred to the several committees—which, of course, the committees will pay no attention to—nor is it expected they will. Every member desires to show his constituents that he is doing his duty, and gets somebody to write him a resolution or an ordinance—should it only be for an improvement in the growth of Shanghae chickens. He offers it—the papers report it. The Committee receive it—and that is all; for they have the vanity to believe that they can perform their work without instruction. They are jealous of their own prerogative, and want no advice. But the member from Buncombe is satisfied and so are his constituents. He has done a great thing—he has offered a resolution, and his name and that of his county are linked to immortality by having a place in the journal.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Mr. CLEMENTS reported, from the Committee on Taxation, a scheme to be incorporated in the constitution, which seems to be a very fair and impartial one. It was ordered to be printed, and then the Bill of Rights was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PLATTE offered, as the first article of the constitution, and to precede the Bill of Rights, the following: "The declaration of the political rights and privileges of the inhabitants of this State is hereby declared to be a part of the constitution of this commonwealth, and shall not be violated on any pretence." This was discussed at great length, and a dozen substitutes were offered. The most remarkable utterances in debate were made by LEWIS LINDSAY (negro) from Richmond, who said that if the Constitution did not give his class equal social and political rights with the whites, it would be voted down. The blacks wanted all their rights, and among them that of traveling in public conveyances. Some of the delegates were "going back" on the promises they had made, and there was evidently something "rotten in Denmark."

The article was finally accepted, and after some further discussion the entire bill was adopted in the Committee, which then arose, and, pending a motion to adopt it on the third reading, the Convention adjourned.

KAPPA.

SUPREME COURT.

The Case of Col. W. H. McCardle—Arguments of Judge Black and Senator Trumbull.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 17.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of MCCARDLE, this morning, after the transaction of some other business, Mr. BLACK, the counsel of MCCARDLE, called the attention of the Court to his motion in this case to fix an early day for the argument. He said that Senator TRUMBULL, who had some objections, had been waiting to make them, and he (Mr. BLACK) desired to hear them. Mr. TRUMBULL said he knew no reason why the cause should be advanced, and an early day assigned for the hearing of it. The relator had been brought before a military commission for trial; but the *habeas corpus* had suspended the proceeding, and he was now out on bail. No harm could come to him or any one by letting the cause stand without a decision for a year or two. Mr. TRUMBULL took up the written reasons filed with the motion and answered them severally. He said this was not, properly speaking, a criminal case; it was a *habeas corpus*. The other two reasons, instead of being grounds to sustain the motion, were strong against it. They allege that the United States are interested in the question, and that it concerns the rights and liberties of every American citizen. This shows that it is a political case, and the Court should not voluntarily take upon itself responsibilities of that kind. Mr. TRUMBULL did not expect or desire the court to shrink from its duty, but he believed that it should not go aside from its regular course to seek occasions for deciding questions like this.

Judge BLACK replied. He denied that this was a political case. It was purely judicial. "It has come," said he, "in the form of a legal appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Mississippi, and it comes here with technical regularity. I represent nobody but my client, and ask for the vindication of no rights except his." The Attorney-General makes no opposition. If Mr. TRUMBULL comes in to take up the case for a political party, I submit that he is out of his proper place, for the Senator should know that in the courts of the country we practice law, not politics. A glance at the record will show you that the relator was accused of a criminal offence, arrested without any judicial warrant, held for a long time in close custody and then brought before what they call a Military Commission, organized to convict him. He could not foresee his doom, for if they could try him they could hang him. His friends got a writ of *habeas corpus*. He was brought before the Circuit Court and was remanded, but the Judge, manifestly in doubt, facilitated the appeal in a way which showed his own desire to have it decided by the court of last resort. Yet you are told that this is not a criminal case.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I did not say so; I said the *habeas corpus* was not a criminal proceeding.

Mr. BLACK—Certainly it is not, but the nature of the case does not depend on the form of the writ, neither is a writ of error a criminal proceeding, but a writ of error like *habeas corpus* may bring a criminal cause into this court. Judge BLACK continued, we ask that you hear the case now. It is not at the foot of the list. By the Statute law of the land, by the immemorial custom of the Court, and by your own written rules made so lately as last year, it stands at the head of the docket and claims your immediate attention. As a criminal case, the act of Congress says you shall hear it in preference to others that are pending, but the preference always was conceded to such cases. No criminal cause was ever allowed to be staved off or put by on the ground that civil causes, whether older or later, should be heard first. Such has been the universal practice of this Court for more than three quarters of a century. It is the practice everywhere else. In all the Courts, State and Federal, the rule is to give criminal cases the preference. Your administration of criminal justice cannot afford to wait. If the accused party is guilty, and the proceeding against him is legal, the highest interests of society require that he should be punished without delay. If he is lawlessly prosecuted by a tribunal that has no jurisdiction, or if he is suffering from the false judgment of a Court which has authority to try him, he must be immediately relieved. Relief postponed is not relief at all. In no case can any Court permit the sword of public vengeance to be doubtfully suspended over the head of a citizen for an indefinite time. But there is another reason which would induce you to take this case up immediately, even if it were at the foot of the docket. In the exercise of your great power you do not merely decide cases, you lay down rules for the conduct of others who may find themselves in like condition. You never give a naked judgment. You accompany it with the reasons, so that all men may know how far they are within the principles you sanction. You are the great teachers of the people in regard to those things which concern their temporal salvation, and in proportion as you perform that duty, well or ill, in that proportion are you fit or unfit for the high places which you fill. Here is a subject on which your lessons are most especially needed. This is not the only Military Commission that has been set up. In all that large region of country from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, Military Commissions have become so much the fashion that they have almost entirely superseded courts and juries. They inflict all manner of punishments. Three men are now held by them under sentence of death, and hundreds are languishing under their orders in various kinds of imprisonment. Every officer who is or may be engaged in carrying out these proceedings is deeply interested in knowing, as soon as possible, how the law regards him. From the President and the General of the army down to the lowest Jack Ketch in their service, it is to the last degree important that they should know when they hang a man whether their act is justifiable homicide or felonious murder. If they are engaged in the performance of a lawful duty it will surely be an infinite relief to be assured of it by a decision of this Court. The people ought to know it, too, so that they may learn to submit quietly to evils which cannot be cured. Then if they do not enjoy the blessings of liberty they will at least have the repose of despotism, which is perhaps the next best thing. But if it should be finally held that these commissions are all wrong and void it is horrid cruelty not to say so at once. Would my learned brother, for any mere political consideration, encourage public officers to rush on in headlong ignorance at the risk of being branded as criminals in the future? If you do decide hereafter that their acts are no protection to them against the charges of kidnapping, robbery and murder, how will they feel toward those who prevented a decision in time to save them from those crimes. If the blood be suffered to accumulate upon their heads for two or three years more, there will not be rain enough in the sweet Heavens to wash them white again. This question, no doubt, seems a very clear one to Mr. TRUMBULL, and he can doubtless make it as clear to the Court as it is to him. We suppose it at least possible that he may be mistaken. We know that the Constitution makes a court and jury the exclusive judges of guilt or innocence in every criminal case, and we know also that the Constitution was in full force about one year ago, for this Court then said so in very plain and unmistakable language. But Mr. TRUMBULL and other jurists suppose themselves to have discovered an act of Congress passed since the decision referred to by which the Constitution is repealed, or at least they have learned that the American people have in some way lost the right of trial by jury. Now the presumption is a strong one to be seen that Mr. TRUMBULL is right and I am wrong. If he comes with his act of Congress, and I oppose him with the Constitution and the principles of public liberty, the odds will be against me. Still, he cannot say that the point is absolutely free from doubt, when he remembers that the Attorney-General, who stands officially at the head of the profession, and deserves to stand there, is against him *toto cœlo*. The question cannot be clear in his favor, when the conviction of a lawyer like Mr. STANBERRY is clear the other way. If it be doubtful, and that is all I ask you now to concede, it is inhuman to leave it unsettled when the case is before you in which all doubts can be resolved. I repeat that this is a judicial question merely. If by the suggestion that it is connected with politics, it is meant to say that you may be assailed and slandered for your decision by partizans I admit it freely. That may be true in this case as it has been in many others. I cannot promise you exemption from a fate which the best men in the world have suffered when they performed their public duties honestly. That is the rough brake that virtue must go through. But if the Statute laws, the rules and the constant practice of this Court are not to be violated, the cause before you will be heard without more delay than what may be necessary for its proper preparation.

Judge SHARKEY spoke briefly on the same side, enforcing what had been said by his colleague, and stating the condition of things in Mississippi as an additional reason for an early decision.

Mr. HUGHES thought there was no reason in the circumstances of the case itself for taking it up soon, and the Court ought not to consider the extraneous facts which had been mentioned. The speech of Judge BLACK and the profound sensation manifested were in themselves enough to show that the subject was one which could not be handled without producing excitement. At all events, he hoped that full time would be allowed for counsel to consider their argument. It ought not to be hurried.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Attorney-General STANBERRY defined his position. He said that a case had been laid before the President in which a military commission had sentenced a person to death. The question had been propounded to him by the President whether the condemnation and sentence were legal. He had, in accordance with his convictions, answered that they were illegal and void, and had advised the President not to approve them. This being his opinion, he could not, of course, take the other side of the question. Therefore he had declined to argue it here. He had left it to be argued by those who believed in the doctrine. He had given notice to Gen. GRANT, in consequence of which other counsel had been employed.

Relief of the Poor—The Citizens' Association and the Legislature.

The following letter has been addressed to the Speaker of the Assembly by the Chairman of the Citizens' Association of this City:

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.

Hon. Wm. Hitchman, Speaker of the Assembly:

DEAR SIR: The Citizens' Association of New-York begs leave to call your attention to the bill that has passed the Senate proposing to raise by tax an additional $500,000 for the relief of the poor of this City; and also officials to be appointed by the Comptroller. This Association cannot but consider this measure in its present shape unsound and inexpedient. If this extra appropriation is needed, the expenditure of the money should devolve upon the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of this City, to whom this kind of work peculiarly belongs. The Commissioners are men of integrity and thorough efficiency, and they have made their department a model of economy. They now expend about $1,000,000 upon the public institutions under their charge, including the relief of the worthy poor of our City. Their whole department is well organized, there being district visitors for the relief of the poor in every part of our City. The Commissioners are well acquainted with the whole sphere within which the expenditure of this additional $500,000 should come. They know the worthy poor, and could disburse the money without the cost of an additional dollar to the public—whereas if this new set of officials should be created, over $500,000 of the fund would be consumed for salaries only. The Association has just made a careful inspection of all the institutions under the care of the Commissioners, and has found them to be in admirable condition, showing the most thorough knowledge and efficiency on the part of the Commissioners. The Commissioners are gentlemen who have had years' of experience in this very kind of work, and they command the respect and confidence of this community. The Association trusts that, if it shall be concluded to authorize a special appropriation of $500,000 for the relief of the poor, (for which, however, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have not asked,) the expenditure of the money will be confided to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, within whose sphere of duty the work properly comes. The Association is by no means opposed to additional appropriations for the relief of our poor when the proper authorities, viz., the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, shall certify that the occasion has arrived for the making of such additional provisions.

Very respectfully,

PETER COOPER, Chairman.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mr. Garcia, the Peruvian Minister, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Hon. A. G. Evans, of Philadelphia; Hon. C. E. Willis, of Philadelphia; Hon. M. J. Hadley, of Albany; Hon. N. Hendrickson, of New-London; Hon. S. W. Whitney, of Albany, and Hon. M. A. Leonard, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge J. K. Porter, of Albany; Capt. Moore, of the British army, and Hon. B. Eads, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. G. A. Roberts, of Boston, and Hon. Thomas Gibson, of Tennessee, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

DEATH OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR.—JOHN JACOB ASTOR died in this City yesterday morning, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was the second son of JOHN JACOB ASTOR, and inherited great wealth. The funeral will take place on Monday morning at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 17—Evening.

Consols closed less firm at 92⅜@92⅝ for money and account.

American securities closed quiet at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds 71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares, ex d 85
Erie Railway Shares 47¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds 23

FRANKFORT, Friday, Jan. 17—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 17—Evening.

COTTON—The market has been very lively all day, and an advance of full ⅛c. was established toward the close. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands .... 7¾d.
Middling Orleans .... 8d.

The sales of the day exceeded the opening estimate by 8,000 bales, footing up a total of 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull at 44s. 9d for mixed Western. Wheat steady at 16s. for California White, and 14s. 3d. for Red Western.

PROVISIONS—Lard is 3d. lower, closing at 50s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for fine American. Beef and Pork steady at last quotations.

PRODUCE—Sugar steady at 25s. Tallow weaker, closing at 43s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Turpentine 26s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Friday, Jan. 17—Evening.

Petroleum—The market closed heavy; Standard White 44f. 50 centimes.

HAVANA, Friday, Jan. 17.

Exchange on London, 12@12¼ ℔ cent. premium. On Paris, ½@1 ℔ cent. discount. On the United States for currency, 27@29 ℔ cent. discount for long, and 26@27 for short sight. On gold, 1 ℔ cent. premium for long, and 2½@3¼ ℔ cent. for short sight.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at a decline of 1c.; sales at $2 1 @$2 11 for No. 1, and $2 08@$2 08½ for No. 2. CORN—New active at 85c.@86c., closing quiet at 85c.@85½c.; Old inactive and almost nominal at 88½c. for No. 1, and 85½c. for No. 2. OATS dull at 58c.@58½c. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged. MESS PORK dull and declined 12½c.@25c.; Standard, $20 25; Straight brands, $20 25@$20 50. LARD firm at 12¼c. BULK MEATS steady; Shoulders, 7¾c.@7½c., loose; Dry-salted Shoulders, 7¾c., packed. ENGLISH MEATS moderately active; Cumberlands, 8¾c.; Short Ribs, 9¾c., loose; GREEN HAMS quiet at 10¾c.@10½c., from the block. DRESSED HOGS declined 5c.@10c., and closed dull at $7 20@$8 20, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS dull and declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $5 65@$7 25 for common to choice. BEEF CATTLE dull at $7 for good shipping. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 1,900 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 17.

COTTON active; Middlings, 16c.@16¼c.; sales to-day, 3,000 bales; receipts, 4,344 bales; exports, 12,896 bales. Sales of the week, 27,000 bales; receipts, 20,860 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,800 bales; foreign, 25,671 bales; stock, 108,408 bales. SUGAR firm; Common, 9c.@9¾c.; Fair, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Prime to Choice, 13¼c.@13¾c. MOLASSES active; Common, 50c.@55c.; Prime, 77½c. FLOUR very dull; Superfine quoted at $9@$9 25; Double Extra, $9 50@$9 75; Choice, $13@$14 50. CORN firm at 95c. OATS dull at 80c. PORK quiet and firm at $22@$22 25. LARD quiet—tierce, 12¾c.; keg, 14c.@14½c. BACON—Shoulders firmer at 12c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Sterling Exchange, 149@151¼. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent discount. Gold, 137¾.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull and nominal. OATS, 66c.@67c. RYE dull and lower at $1 58@$1 60. BARLEY in good demand at $2@$2 05 for No. 1 and Extra Fall, and $1 80@$1 85 for Spring. COTTON steady and in good demand at 15c. DRESSED HOGS dull and lower at $7 25@$7 75. LIVE HOGS, $5 75@$6 50; receipts, 5,000 head; Hogs are now coming in; large extras were taken East at $8 10. MESS PORK—New offered at $20. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders offered at 7½c.; Sides, 9½c. BACON—Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. LARD firm and quiet; low grades, 11½c.@12c.; Prime, 12⅜c.@12½c. Gold, 138⅛.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR steady; sales 350 bbls. at $13 75 for White; $10 25 for Spring city-ground, and $12 25 for Amber Western. WHEAT dull; one car of Port Washington Club sold at $2 30, and two cars of White Canada at $2 90; No. 1 Spring is nominal at $2 30, and No. 2 do. at $2 20. CORN quiet; sales of four cars at $1 13, on the track; Old nominal at $1 15, in store. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY quiet; sales of 1,350 bushels Canada at $1 70, delivered. BARLEY MALT—Sales of 3,200 bushels at $1 75 ℔ 32 lbs. MESS PORK, LARD, HIGHWINES and DRESSED HOGS dull and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 17.

FLOUR in moderate demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 1,300 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter, $13 50 for White, and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but dull; sales 2,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 42½. CORN held at $1 25 for Mixed Western. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are quiet. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; and Middlings, $46 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 17.

Trade is dull, with little probability of a change. COTTON—Middling Upland, 16½c.; Middling Orleans, 17½c. CLOVERSEED, $7 50@$8 25. FLAXSEED, $2 65@$2 75. FLOUR dull at yesterday's prices; Extra, $10 50@$11 50; Fancy, $13@$14. WHEAT in small demand; Red, $2 50@$2 55; White, $2 75. RYE, $1 65@$1 67. CORN dull; sales 4,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 18 for new Yellow; $1 27 for mixed Western. OATS steady at 76c.@78c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 17.

COTTON—Little on the market; buyers demand a reduction. FLOUR quiet and unchanged, and hardly anything doing. WHEAT very dull; Winter Red and Winter White, $2 40@$2 45@$2 60. CORN easier at 90c.@91c. OATS—There is a better feeling, but prices are unchanged. RYE firm at $1 70@$1 75. BARLEY firm at $2 for Spring. PROVISIONS and LARD are nominally unchanged. HOGS, $6 96¼. RECEIPTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 480 sacks Wheat, 2,400 sacks Oats, 1,800 Hogs.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 17.

Stock firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 46¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52½. Gold, 138⅛.

[Advertisement.]

HEADACHE, LANGUOR AND MELANCHOLY, generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. JAYNES' SANATIVE PILLS, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the Bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

STORE SHADES.—PLAIN GILT OR LETTERED SKYLIGHT SHADES,
SHELF CURTAINS,
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The house of E. G. Webster, office No. 14 Maiden-lane, was saved from being robbed on the night of Jan. 15 by the Burglar-Alarm Telegraph.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Secretary STANTON, Gen. GRANT and others, find Kent's East India Coffee the best in the world for family use. Sold by all grocers. Depot, No. 233 Washington-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore......Jan. 18..New-York....Liverpool.
Pennsylvania..........Jan. 18..New-York....Liverpool.
Hibernia..............Jan. 18..New-York....Glasgow.

FOR VERA CRUZ, NICARAGUA, HAVANA, ETC.

Star of the South..Jan. 18..New-York..St. Jago de Cuba.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Ireland, via Queenstown, by the *City of Baltimore*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:15 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails....5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........................5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..................................3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad...............................5 P. M.
North Mails.............................5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way.........................5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at...........................5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at...........................1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 17—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mr. Oheteryud, E. M. Angell, E. Carns, Mr. Wilt, Mr. Alcock, Wm. Behm, P. H. Ennig, Mr. Sears, G. E. Stevens, John King, Mr. Curtin, M. Pratt, W. S. Wilson, P. Seybold, J. Seybold, Mr. Harbinson, M. De Arquinoz, A. J. Morrison, Wm. Neilson, Capt. Hamilton and lady, Capt. Tuffwell, E. O. Topes, Mr. Furness, Mr. Jeffrey, E. F. Siddons, Mr. Dickson.

JAN. 17—*In steamship Europa, from Glasgow*—Mr. Christo, wife and 3 children, John McGimby, Mrs. Wilmot, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Barton, V. Cantun, Mrs. Cath. Woods, Misses Martha and Emily Woods.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Miss Sophia Worrell and maid, E. Louisa Cole, Stella Weeks, J. de Gallado and wife, A. Fischer, J. Mordega and child, Martin Folk, A. J. Hutchinson, C. Cabello, Jose Monega, A. Martmer, D. Laboda, H. W. Cartwright, J. B. Smith, Lieut. Fuize, J. M. Magough.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets...... 5 01 | Moon rises... 1 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 49 | Gov. Island. 3 38 | Hell Gate.... 5 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard.

Ships Universe, (Br.,) Jolly, (Br.,) Liverpool Williams & Guion; Herschel, (Ham.,) Friederichs, Hamburg, H. W. G. Edye; Andrew Mehan, San Francisco, S. W. Osgood; Gold Hunter, Freeman, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Teresa, (Dutch,) Galle, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Ellen, (Br.,) Murphy, Montevideo via Savannah, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Jas. E. Brett, Nickerson, Zaza, Brett, Son & Co.; Marco Polo, (Brem.,) Minksen, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Cremona, Burrows, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Brigs Guiding Star, Freethy, Remedios, Thompson & Hunter; Thomas Owens, Pettingill, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Abby Clifford, Clifford, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Henry & Louise, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.; Adeone, (Olden,,) Wuhrmann, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; La Cayenne, (Br.,) Dougherty, Aux Cayes, Camman & Morrison; L. M. Johnson, (Br.,) Williams, Weymouth, N. S.; T. M. Mayhew; M. A. Berry, Chase, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; S. J. Strout, Strout, Brunswick, Ga., Simpson & Clapp.

Schooners J. J. Ward, Inmann, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; Louisa A. Johnson, Kirby, Buenos Ayres via Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr.; J. W. Webster, Mebey, Elizabethport, Van Brunt & Slaght; John Rose, Howell, Pernambuco, T. Norton; Cornucopia, (Br.,) O'Bryan, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; J. Ponder, Hudson, Wilmington, N. C.; L. P. Pharo, Collins, Little Egg Harbor.

Arrived.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool Jan. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 27 passengers to E. Cunard. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage. Jan. 10, lat. 47 27, lon. 37 26, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.; 12th, lat. 44 52, lon. 47 17, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; Jan. 8, lat. 48 54, lon. 31 50, passed a ship on fire; sailed around her for two hours in search of boats, but could not find any, or see anything about her; the fore courses and topsail had been taken away, and the ship apparently abandoned by the crew in boats; the ship had white lower masts, double topsail-yards and wire rigging; could not ascertain her name.

Steamship Europa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Jan. 1, and Moville 2d, with mdse. and 153 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had northerly and westerly gales the entire passage. One child died on the passage. Jan. 16, off Nantucket, passed steamship Concordia, from Boston for New-Orleans; same time, passed Br. steamships Cuba and Manhattan, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood. The W. towed to the City the ship Golden Hind, and experienced great difficulty on account of the vast quantities of ice in the Sound and river.

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana 5 ds. 16 hours, via Nassau 3 ds. 18 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Couch, Richmond and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Relief, (wrecking,) Williams, with rags and hemp from wreck of bark Persia, from Cronstadt, ashore at Fire Island.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Ship Mattie Banks, (of Liverpool,) Bevan, Calcutta Oct. 2, and Sand's Hook 3d, with mdse. to John Houghton & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 23, crossed the equator Nov. 13, in lon. 35. Has been within 240 miles of Sandy Hook for the last 14 ds., with heavy gales from the northwest.

Ship Golden Hind, Davis, Boston Jan. 6, via New-Bedford 15th, in ballast to Samuel W. Osgood. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark J. Bergman, (Swed.,) Linstedt, Cadiz 57 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been 17 ds. N. of Cape Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

Schr. L. A. Eanenhover, Sheppard, Providence, for Greenwich, N. J.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Elliott, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Lady Jane, Sofield, Elizabethport, with hoop-poles.

Schr. Hickory, Sofield, Elizabethport, with hoop-poles.

Schr. A. P. Stimpson, Mayo, Eastport.

Schr. Ida S., Davis, Providence.

Schr. L. P. Paine, Ray, Fall River.

Schr. Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. White Sea, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Edward Tallen, Brown, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Frances Arthemus, King, Baltimore.

Schr. Helene, Bahrs, Wilmington, N. C.

SAILED—Steamship Moneka, for Charleston.

HIGHLANDS, sundown—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind fresh, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ship Tasmanian, Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 17.—Arr. schr. N. W. Smith, from New-York.

Sld. ship Richard III., for Liverpool; brig Muriel, for Barcelona; schrs. S. J. Waring, for Boston, and M. B. Bramhall, for Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17.—Arr. schrs. Van Name, G. Smith and Rainbow, from New-York.

Sld. schr. E. Merchandon, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—Arr. steamship Leo, from New-York.

Cld. bark Hypathia, for Liverpool; schr. Alice G. Grace, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Bay State, Deuhurst, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton and naval stores to master, which arrived to-day, 17th, reports: Dec. 11, off Barnegat, experienced a gale from N. W., and was driven off; carried away main gaff and split sails. The B. S. did not come up to the City on account of the ice in the Lower Bay.

The ship Melrose, (of New-York,) Nichols, from Manilla Aug. 20, with sugar and hemp to Nesmith & Sons, reports having passed Angier Sept. 20, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 10, and the equator Dec. 10, in lon. 38. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras and 8 ds. north of Cape May, with northerly gales.

The steamship Glaucus, Morgan, from Boston, was forced by the ice on the Gridiron, Hell Gate, early this morning, 17th inst., but it is thought she will be got off without any serious damage.

The steamer Artisan, now ashore at Hallett's Point, Hell Gate, will be got off to-morrow (Saturday) at high water, by wrecking-master Brown, with the aid of the steamers Louis and John Fuller.

The steamer Neptune, from Boston, reported in the Herald to-day, 17th, arrived on the 14th inst., and cleared and sailed on the 16th.

Spoken, &c.

Alpine—Br. ship, of and from Dundee, bound N., Dec. 17, lat. 20 34, lon. 38.

Coquedale—Br. bark, from London for Mauritius, Dec. 16, lat. 52 08 S., lon. 30 58 W.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Calcutta previous to Jan. 8, ship Mount Washington, Liverpool.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The steamships Star of the Union and Bienville sailed to-day for New-Orleans.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

WINTER CLOTHING.

Prices have Reached the Lowest Point.

A Fine Line of New Goods to be Closed Out by

DEVLIN & CO.,

Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

1868—CRINOLINE—1868

LOCKWOOD'S NEW PATENT SPIRAL (OR CONTINUOUS WIRE) SKIRTS.

These SUPERIOR SKIRTS have been THOROUGHLY TESTED, and pronounced by the ladies as the most DURABLE, ECONOMICAL and BEAUTIFUL of all the CRINOLINES yet introduced. They are made of only TWO WIRES, the one heavy and the other light, and consequently are never out of order by separation or otherwise. They are made of the BEST TEMPERED SILVER-STEEL, BEAUTIFULLY COVERED AND ENAMELED. The TAPES are of a SUPERIOR Manufacture and Quality of thread, and ALL of the FASTENINGS well silvered.

These SKIRTS are guaranteed to WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY SKIRTS MADE BY ANY OTHER KNOWN METHOD. Ladies purchasing Crinoline WILL CONSULT THEIR OWN INTEREST by calling for these SKIRTS, and must not accept any as genuine that do not bear my name plainly printed on the band, in blue ink.

FOR SALE by all FIRST-CLASS Dry Goods Houses THROUGHOUT the country, and manufactured ONLY BY

G. W. LOCKWOOD,
Nos. 9 and 11 White-st., New-York.

SPIRAL SKIRT CAUTION.

WHEREAS:—I have recently purchased from Wests, Bradley & Cary, and am now the owner of certain Letters Patent granted to SAMUEL PEEBEDY, Nov. 30, 1858, for an improvement in Ladies' Hoop Skirts, known as the "SPIRAL SKIRT," and as no such Skirt can be made except under said patent, DEALERS are hereby notified not to purchase or vend any spiral skirts except such as have my name with date of patent, etc., plainly printed on the band in blue ink, under penalty of prosecution for damages. Manufacturers are also notified that my rights under said patent will be enforced.

G. W. LOCKWOOD,
Nos. 9 and 11 White-st., New-York.

NAPOLEON III
HERRING'S SAFES

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
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